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EXCERPTS FROM 1966-1967 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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GEOGRAPHY

Natural Setting

Position: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is comprised of the Korean peninsula extending north and south from the center of the eastern part of Asian continent.

The northernmost point of Korea is P'ungso-ri, On-song-gun, Hamgyong Pukto ($43^{\circ}00'36''$ North Latitude). The southernmost point is on Mara-do ($33^{\circ}06'40''$ North Latitude) in the sea southwest of Cheju-do. The westernmost point is on Maan-do ($124^{\circ}11'00''$ East Longitude) west of Sin-do, Yongch'on-gun, P'yongan Pukto, and the easternmost point is Tok-to ($131^{\circ}52'33''$ West Longitude).

Since our country extends north-south in latitudes, winter is long and summer is short in the northernmost part of the country, while winter is short and summer is extremely long in the southern most part. The difference in longitudes between the easternmost point and the westernmost point is $7^{\circ}41'33''$, or 30 minutes in time. In our country local standard time at 135° meridian is used.

Since in terms of climatic zone our country is situated in the southern part of the northern temperate zone. It has four distinct seasons, and it is suitable to economic activity.

Area: The territorial area is 220,791 square kilometers. Of this, islands represent 5,963 square kilometers. Our country occupies 1/676 of the earth's total land area.

The longest distance north-south (excluding islands) is 825 kilometers (the northernmost point of Chunggang,

Chaganggo and the southern tip of Changgang peninsula, Cholla Namdo). The widest distance east-west is 354 kilometers (the western tip of Changsan-kot, Hwanghae Namdo the northern tip of Yangyang, Kangwon-do). The longest distance north-south, including islands, is about 1,100 kilometers, and the widest distance east-west is about 620 kilometers.

Boundaries: Our boundaries are about 10,000 kilometers long. Of this, the distance of sea boundaries is 8,693 kilometers (about 87% of boundaries including international boundaries). The distance of boundary lines with China and the Soviet Union is about 1,376.82 kilometers (of which the boundary line with the Soviet Union is 16.98 kilometers).

Topography: About 75% of Korea's total territory is mountainous, while plains represent 25%. However, the average height of our topography is only 482 meters. Compared to the average land elevation of the world, 875 meters, our topography is extremely low.

The reason why the topography is low in spite of many mountains is that most mountains (65%) are low, and rarely are mountains higher than 2,000 meters.

Mountainous regions are concentrated in the northern and eastern parts, and low plains are found mainly in the west and south coasts. Therefore, slopes are steep toward the east coast, while they are extremely gentle toward the west and south coasts.

Mountains: Mountainous regions in our country are arranged in several directions.

In the north, the Nangnim mountain range extends north-south, and south of it the T'aebaek range runs on to the south. From these two mountain ranges many mountain ranges branch out.

The area east of the Nangnim range forms a high and broad mountainous region, and to the north of it lies Paektu-san, Korea's highest mountain.

The Mach'ol-lyong range extends in the southeasterly direction through the Paektu-san. From almost the center of this mountain stretches Hamgyong mountain, the highest and steepest peak, in the northeastern direction, while the Pujol-lyong range stretches as far as the Nangnim range.

northwest of the Hamgyong and Pujol-lyong ranges are the gently sloping Kaema plateau and the Peangmu plateau.

East of the Nangnim range several mountain ranges stretch in the southwesterly direction along the Yalu river. The Kangnam and the Chogyuryong ranges are found south of the Yalu river. South of these are the Myoheang, Puktaebong, Myorak range, and Ongjin ranges. The beautiful Myoheang peak rises in the Myoheang range.

From the southern tip of the Nangnim range stretch the Ahobiryong and Masingnyong ranges.

West of the T'aebaek mountain range extend the comparatively low Kwangju, Ch'aryong, Noryong range, Sobaek, Sobaek, and Kyongsang ranges.

Many beautiful mountains, including the world famous Kumgang-san, Sorak-san, Odae-san, T'aebaek-san peaks, and Hill 1,211 rise in the T'aebaek range.

Plains: One fourth of our territory is represented by plains. Plains are developed mainly along the middle and lower reaches of rivers. Large plains are found particularly along the west coast. Few plains are found along the east and south coasts.

Of the major plains, the Yongch'on, Unjon, and Anju plains, the P'yongyang semi-plains, Chaeryong, Yongbaek, Kimp'o, Ansong, Naep'o, Honam, and Chonnam plains are developed along the west coast.

Along the east coast are found the Susong, Kilchu, Hamhung, and Yonghung plains, while the Chinju and Kimhae plains are along the south coast.

Largest among these are the Chaeryong and Honam plains, and P'yongyang semi-plains (covering 500 square kilometers each), followed by the Yonbaek plains (covering 400 square kilometers) and the Anju and Hamhung plains (covering 300 square kilometers each).

Seas: Our country is a sea-bound nation, its three sides being surrounded with seas. Of our seas, the East Sea is the deepest and largest.

Few peninsulas, bays, and islands are found in the East Sea. Principal are the Hodo peninsula, Kyongsong, East Choson, and Yongil bays, Ulnung-do and Mayang-do.

The West Sea is the shallowest among our seas. Differing from the East Sea, the West Sea has many peninsulas, bays, and islands. Thus the major formations in our country such as the Ch'olsan, Ongjin, T'aean, and Muan peninsulas, West Choson and Kanghwa bays, Sinmi-do, Kanghwa-do, and Anmyon-do are found in the West Sea.

The West Korean current, a warm current from the Kuroshio current flows in the middle of the West Sea. In the West Sea the difference between ebb and flow is large and depths are shallow, and vast tidelands are developed.

The South Sea is the smallest sea among our seas, and it is not as deep as the East Sea. Peninsulas, bays, and islands are particularly numerous in the South Sea. Principal are the Haenam, Changhung, and Kohung peninsulas, Posong, Kwangnyang, and Chinhae bays, Cheju-do, Koje-do, Hamhae-do, and Chin-do.

Climate: Our climate is comparatively mild. It has a distinct dry winter season and a wet summer season. The reason why winter is extremely cold and summer is hot is that our climate is more continental than maritime.

Next, one characteristic of our climate is that it is subject to seasonal winds which move in different directions in summer and winter. In summer humid and warm southeastern winds blow from the southeasterly direction and this often brings clouds, and cloudy and sultry weather. Conversely, in winter cold and dry northwest winds blow from the northwesterly direction, and cold and clear weather continues. Therefore, temperatures and humidity are high in summer, while winters are cold and dry.

Spring and fall are the alternating seasons of seasonal winds. The weather is mostly warm and clear in spring and fall. In spring temperatures show sudden rises, and accordingly evaporation is large, making spring the driest season. Weather is mainly clear and warm in fall, and this is climatically the most pleasant season.

Temperature: The temperature varies by seasons, such as summer and winter.

While the average temperature is 10°C (4°C in the north, 10°C in the center, and the 14°C in the south coastal region, and on the South Sea), the average temperature during August, the hottest month, is 24°C . and in January, the coldest month, -6°C . Temperature varies with regions

as well. Differences in temperature between the northern and southern regions are particularly large in winter, while small in summer. The average temperature in the South Sea region during August is 26°C, and 0°C in January. In the northern region, the average temperature during August is 16°C, and -22°C in winter.

Differences in temperature between the coastal region and the inland region are also found. Temperatures in the coastal region are 4-6°C higher in winter than in the inland region, and 1-2°C lower in the summer.

The highest recorded temperature of our country was 39.8°C in July 1939 (at Ch'up'ungnyong, Yonghung-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto), and the lowest recorded temperature was -43.6°C in January 1933 (at Chunggang, Chagang-do).

Precipitation: Average annual precipitation is 1,000 millimeters. 50-60% of the annual precipitation falls during the three months, June-August.

Precipitation varies by regions. Precipitation is large in the South Sea region (1,400-1,500 millimeters), the area between the Masingnyong and Kwangnu mountain ranges in the central region (1,300-1,400 millimeters), and the region south of the Chogyuryang mountain range in the northern region.

Annual precipitation is small in the northern part of Hamgyong Pukto (500 millimeters), the coastal region of the same province (700 millimeters), and the coastal region of P'yongan Namdo and Hwanghae Namdo (800 millimeters).

The greatest annual precipitation recorded was 3,150 millimeters in 1954 at Changjon, Kangwon-do, and the lowest recorded was 208.5 millimeters in 1924 at Musudan, Hamgyong Pukto.

Rivers and Lakes: Our rivers can be grouped into those flowing into the West Sea slopes, the South Sea slopes, and the East Sea slopes. Because topography is slow and gentle in the West Sea slopes and the South Sea regions, such large rivers as the Yalue, Ch'ongch'on-gang, Taedong-gang, Han-gang, Kum-gang, Somjin-gang, and the Naktong-gang. Because mountain ranges steeply incline toward the East Sea, no long rivers are found in the East Sea except the Tumen and Songch'on-gang rivers.

There are as many as 30 rivers over 50 kilometers long in our country. The annual water discharge through these rivers is 97.45 cubic kilometers.

There are many natural lakes such as Ch'on-ji, Kwang-po, Chang-yon-ho, Samji-yon lakes and many reservoirs such as Sup'ung-ho, Changjin-ho, Pujon-ho, Yongp'ung, T'aesong and Sohung reservoirs.

Hot Springs and Medicinal Springs: Our country is abundant in hot springs and medicinal springs.

Large hot springs include Chuul, Kyongsong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto; Yonggang, Onch'on-gun, and Yangdok, P'yongyang Namdo; Sinch'on, Hwanghae Namdo; Onyang, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo; Tongnae and Haeundae, Kyongsang Namdo. Famous medicinal springs are at Sambang, Kangwon-do; at Kangso, P'yongan Namdo; and at Okho-dong, P'yongan Pukto.

Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms: Our animal and vegetable kingdoms are extremely rich and diverse. According to data from investigations and surveys through 1963, our country has more than 4,000 species and varieties belonging to 903 genera and 167 families.

In our country such polar plants as Punbi tree, Kamunbi tree, Rinnel plant are found in the northern high mountains. Such tropic plants as the Pukkasi tree, Ch'am-gasi tree, and camellia are found in the southern region. Additionally, temperate plants peculiar to our country and many other diverse and different plants are found.

Our country is known worldwide for certain animal and plant species. Examples include Kumgang ch'orong found in Kumgang-san, Mison tree, the one and only species and genus in the world found at Chinch'on-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto, Komsan ch'orong found in Komsan-lyong, Changsu mal-lihwa found in Changsu-san, and the Kumgang kuksu tree found in Kumgang-san.

The fauna of our country is also rich and diverse. According to the data collected through 1963, there are about 1,100 species of vertebrata alone. Of these, 104 species are mammals, 423 -- birds, 27 -- reptiles, 15 -- amphibians, and 520 -- fish.

Our country has more than 100 animal species indigenous to our country, such as Pokchak deer, K'ullak bird, a special variety of rabbit.

Soil: Many and diverse kinds of soil are found in our country. In the comparatively high mountainous region in the north mountainous leached soil is developed, and near mountain peaks above the forest line high mountain grass soil is found.

Near the mountain peaks above 1,500-1,600 meters in the north there is leached mountain soil in globular form. In the areas where mixed forests and deciduous forests grow, forest brown soil is predominant.

In the areas where deciduous forests grow in the central temperate zone forest red brown soil is developed in lowlying hills and plains, except for relatively high mountains.

In the south coast red soil and brown soil are dominant.

In addition, wet field soil, alluvial soil, tideland soil, chinp'ol soil are found. Wet field soil is found in many plains, and tideland soil is distributed along the west coast with large tidal differences and along the south coast.

Alluvial soil is developed along river bank formerly subjected to river inundation and along alluvial land.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resources

Our country is known for its variety of mineral resources. There are 300 kinds found thus so far. Of these about 200 are ores with economic value.

In particular, iron, coal, lead, zinc, gold, copper, tungsten, magnesite, and graphite are found in large volumes and their quality is among the world's best. In addition, manganese, aluminum, nickel, silica, kaolin, asbestos, granite, and other useful minerals are found.

Hydropower Resources

Ours is one of the countries with abundant water power. According to the available survey data our country has water power resources equivalent to more than 10 million kilowatt.

Rivers with large water power resources include the Yalu river system, Tumen, Taedong, Han, Kum, and Naktong river systems. Of these, the Yalu river basin (2.8 million kilowatt) and the Tumen river basin (1 million kilowatt) are known for their large water power resources in the world.

Our west and south coasts have rich water power resources. The west coast alone has a potential output of more than 40 billion kilowatt-hours.

Forest Resources

Korea is one of the countries with a high proportion of forested areas. Total forested areas cover 16 million chongbo, or 74% of total land area.

The northern half has 58.6% of the forest areas. The remaining 41.4% is in the southern half.

The kinds of forest plants in our country number more than 1,000. Of these, as to high trees alone, 19 species are coniferous, and 136 species are deciduous trees. In our forests are found more than 700 kinds of edible plants, 700-800 kinds of edible mountain herbs, 450 kinds of commercial plants, and many other economically useful plants.

As to useful plants found in forests, the major ones alone are as follows: major fiber and pulp plants are Punbi tree, Kamunbi tree, Hwangch'ol tree, Tak tree, Nobak tonggul. Major oil- and fat-bearing plants are Chat tree, Karae tree, walnut tree, Ch'op'i tree. Major wild fruit trees are chestnut tree, Tolbae tree, Tulchok tree, apricot tree, wild vines, Tarae tree, and wild berries, the Maeji tree, Sidak tree, Singal tree, and Ttokkal tree are dye plants. Long-joint bamboo, paulownia, and Hwanggyongp'i are used as materials for special purposes.

Fishery Resources

Korea is a sea-bound country with three sides surrounded by seas. It has one of the world's richest fishery resources.

Because the warm current and the cold current alternate in our East Sea, it is part of one of the four major fishing grounds in the world, with cold-current fish and warm-current fish gathering there.

The species and varieties in our fishery resources number as high as 650. Of these, 650 are distributed in the seas, and 120 are distributed in lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Of these 120, 75 are significant in fishing, in terms of quantity and usefulness. Representative examples West Sea include yellow corvina, shrimp, croaker, sea-bream, sea-bream, samch'i, haitail, pasuregi, clam, laver, oyster, and kelp. In the East Sea, major representatives are pollock, mackerel, herring, cod, crawfish, and pango, and in

the South Sea -- sea-bream, mackerel, crawfish, and shrimp are predominant.

Rich fishery resources are located in the northern half. In particular, along the Hamgyong Namdo coast more than 40% of Korea's total fish catch is produced.

STATE ORGANS

Supreme Sovereign Organs

Supreme People's Assembly: The Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme sovereign organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Legislative power is exercised solely by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is comprised of deputies elected by secret ballot on the general, equal, direct principles of election. Their term of office is 4 years.

The Supreme People's Assembly has regular and extraordinary sessions. Regular sessions are convened twice a year, and extraordinary sessions are convened when the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly deems necessary or when requested by more than one-third of deputies.

The First Supreme People's Assembly was composed of 572 deputies elected by elections held on 25 August 1948 in North and South Korea.

The Second Supreme People's Assembly comprised 215 deputies elected in elections held on 27 August 1957.

The Third Supreme People's Assembly comprised 383 deputies elected in elections held on 8 October 1961.

The incumbent body is the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly and comprises 457 deputies elected in elections held on 25 November 1967.

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly: Chairman, Ch'oe Yong-gon. While the Supreme People's Assembly is in recess, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme sovereign organ.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is elected in the Supreme People's Assembly, and is composed of president, vice president, chief secretary, and members.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for its activities. The incumbent President and Vice President were elected in the third-day meeting (16 December 1967) of the first session of the Fourth Assembly.

State Central Executive Organ

Cabinet: Prime Minister, Kim Il-song. The cabinet is the supreme executive organ of state sovereign power and can proclaim decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution and laws. Proclaimed decisions and laws are obligatorily enforced within the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The cabinet is subject to the Supreme People's Assembly in its activities and is responsible during its recess to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The present cabinet is composed of premier, first deputy premier, deputy premiers, ministers, committee chairmen, and other necessary members in accordance with the Law on the Organization of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (revised as a decree on 22 October 1962).

The present cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was organized in the third-day meeting (16 December 1967) of the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, with comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Local Sovereign Organs

People's Assemblies at All Levels: Local sovereign organs in provinces, municipalities (district), counties, villages (townships, workers' districts, and streets) are people's assemblies.

People's assemblies at all levels are composed of deputies elected by secret ballot by the general, equal, direct principles of election.

The term of office for the provincial people's assembly is 4 years, that for the municipal (district), county and village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assemblies is 2 years.

The regular session for the provincial, municipal (district), and county people's assemblies is convened once every 6 months, and that for the village (township, workers' district, street) people's assemblies is convened once every 3 months. Extra sessions are convened when respective people's assemblies deem it necessary or when requested by more than one-third of deputies.

People's assemblies at all levels correctly ensure that their activities are executed in accordance with ordinances, decrees, cabinet and superior organs' decisions, orders, and directions.

People's Committees at All Levels: Provincial, municipal (district), county, village (township, workers' district, street) people's committees are the executive organs of respective people's assemblies, and are the state administrative organs at the local level.

People's committees at all levels execute all state administrative matters in their jurisdictions in accordance with the decisions, and directives of the respective people's assemblies and superior organs. All people's committees are subject to the unified guidance of the cabinet and obey the latter.

People's committees at all levels are responsible for their activities to the respective people's assemblies and superior organs.

People's committees at all levels are composed of chairman, vice chairman, chief secretary, and committee members elected by respective people's assemblies.

Courts and Procurator's Offices

Courts: Justice is exercised in the Supreme Court and in provincial, municipal, and county courts. Courts are organized by elections.

The Supreme Court is elected at the Supreme People's Assembly for a three-year term. The provincial court is elected for a three-year term, and the municipal and county courts are elected for a two-year term by the respective people's assemblies.

All citizens with voting rights may be elected judges or juries.

Trials are held public, and the right of defense of the accused is guaranteed.

The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it supervises judicial activities of all judicial organs.

Procurator's Offices: The procurator oversees whether public employees of ministries, organs and organizations under them and all citizens correct execute laws and ordinances, and whether or not orders, rules of ministries, decisions and directives of local sovereign organs comply with the constitution, laws and ordinances, decrees, cabinet decisions, and orders.

The head of the procurator's office is the attorney general of the Supreme Procurator's Office appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly.

Provincial, municipal, and county procurators are appointed by the attorney general.

Procurators are not subordinate to local sovereign organs, and carry out their duties independently.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

Korean Workers' Party

General Secretary, Kim Il-song. Based on the organizational and ideological preparations attained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle that was organized and unfolded under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, and with the communists refined in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as cores, the Central Organization Committee of the North Korean Communist Party was organized on 10 October 1945 at P'yongyang. With this event, the founding of the Marxist-Leninist party was announced to the public.

Our party's founding is the precious fruition of the protracted struggle and efforts of Korean communists under comrade Kim Il-song to found the revolutionary political party of the working class. It was an historic transformation in advancing our communist movement and the general Korean revolution.

The Korean working class and toiling people at this time were given a powerful vanguard troops and the general staff of Marxism-Leninism in their revolutionary struggle, and they began to victoriously pioneer the revolutionary path under party leadership.

The Korean Workers' Party is the vanguard organized troops of our working class and toiling masses. It represents the interests of the Korean race and the Korean people.

The Korean Workers' Party is organized of advanced fighters among all toilers, including workers, peasants, and intellectuals, who defend the interests of the toiling masses.

The Korean Workers' Party adopts Marxism-Leninism as the guiding policy for its activities, creatively applies its general principles to the practical activities of the Korean revolution, repudiates all manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, and safeguards the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle to implement the tasks of the Korean revolution and in the international communist and labor movements.

The Korean Workers' Party is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions forged by the Korean communists in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The current goal of the Korean Workers' Party is lies in guaranteeing the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and in implementing the tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nationwide scale. Its ultimate purpose lies in building a communist society.

By firmly rallying the broad masses of North and South Korea around it, and by strengthening the unified front with the patriotic democratic forces of all strata and all spheres based on the worker-peasant alliance, the Korean Workers' Party wages struggle to liberate the southern half of our country from the forceful occupation by the American imperialist aggressors and from the reactionary rule by their lackeys, and to achieve the complete unification of the fatherland on the democratic basis.

The Korean Workers' Party further fortifies the socialist system and maximally mobilizes the creativity of the broad masses. Thus it successfully implements socialist construction in the northern half of our country, undertakes constant production growth and improvements in the standard of living, strengthens the revolutionary base politically and economically, and speeds the unification of the fatherland.

The Korean Workers' Party indoctrinates party members and the toiling masses with socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and consolidates international solidarity of the Korean people with peoples of the socialist countries and with the toiling masses of all countries. The party strengthens friendship with all countries peace-loving peoples that support and encourage our unification and independence and it struggles for a stable peace in Asia and in the world.

North Korean Democratic Party

Established on 3 November 1945.

Ch'ondog-yo Ch'ongu Party

Established on 8 February 1946.

Fatherland Unification Democratic Front

This was organized (on 27 June 1949) at the founding meeting of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front convened from 25 June to 28 June 1949 attended by 704 deputies of 71 patriotic political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea.

The founding meeting of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front adopted a program and a declaration.

The program contains 13-point struggle, including: compelling the American imperialist forces to withdraw from South Korea, achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland, democratically developing the nation, developing the national economy and the national culture, and promoting the people's well-being.

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

This organization was established on 30 November 1945 under comrade Kim Il-song's personal guidance. The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is a revolutionary mass organization of our workers, technicians and office workers on the voluntary principle.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and ramified under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is a reliable assistant of the Korean Workers' Party; it is the transmission belt linking the party with the working class. It develops all its activities under party leadership, it strengthens the unity and solidarity of the working class, rallies them around the party, and thus organizes

and mobilizes them to the execution of the revolutionary tasks that the party proposes.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea joined the World Federation of Trade Unions on May 1947, and it is presently active as a member of the Board of General Directors and the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Trade Unions by Industries:

Korean Trade Union of Metal-Machine Industry Workers

Korean Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers

Korean Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers

Korean Trade Union of Transport and Port Workers

Korean Trade Union of Mining and Motive Power Workers

Korean Trade Union of Light Industry Workers

Korean Trade Union of Commercial Workers

Korean Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers

Korean Trade Union of Public Employees

Korean Trade Union of Fishery Workers

Korean Agricultural Workers' League

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League was organized on 27 March 1965 at P'yongyang under the direct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League is a revolutionary mass organized based on the voluntary principle of our cooperative peasants, workers technicians, and office workers of state-operated livestock farms, and of factories, enterprises, agencies, and workshops that directly serve the rural economy.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League is a reliable assistant of the Korean Workers' Party which organizes and ramifies all its activities under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, and it is the transmission linking the party with the toiling masses in the agricultural sector.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League struggles to accelerate socialist rural construction in the northern half of the republic, to guarantee the total victory of socialism, to realize the task of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nationwide scale, and to build socialism and communism.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League, as the active executor of "Theses on Our Socialist Rural Question," proposed by comrade Kim Il-song, struggles to give firm precedence to the ideological revolution in rural areas, to successfully accelerate in parallel with this the technical and cultural revolutions, to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and to gradually eliminate differences between urban areas and rural areas and class distinctions between working class and peasants.

Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League

This was founded on 17 January 1946 at P'yongyang under comrade Kim Il-song's personal leadership. On 17 January 1951 it merged the Democratic Youth Leagues of North and South Korea.

On 12 May 1964 the Korean Democratic Youth League was reorganized into the Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League.

The League is a communist mass organization of our youth.

The League is combative reserve troops of the Korean Workers' Party, and is an successor builder of communism, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The League struggles under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party to guarantee the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, to realize the tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution, and to build the socialist and communist society.

The League firmly arms youth with our party's unitary ideological system, defends with its members' lives the Party Central Committee led by comrade Kim Il-song, and unconditionally defends and executes party lines and policies.

The Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth Federation on 24 June 1946.

Korean Democratic Women's League

This was founded on 18 November 1945 at P'yongyang under comrade Kim Il-song's personal direction.

In January 1951 the North and South Korean Women's Leagues were merged.

The League is the transmission belt linking the Korean Workers' Party with our women, and it is a reliable assistant of the party.

The League rallies women firmly around the party, unitedly organizes and mobilizes them for the execution of the revolutionary tasks, and struggles to guarantee the total victory of socialism in the northern half of our country, to realize the tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nationwide scale, and to build socialism and communism.

The League joined the International Women's Federation in October 1946.

ECONOMY

The tasks of the latter half of the Seven-Year Plan are designed to further expand the basis of heavy industry and improve its technical supply to decisively strengthen the material-technical basis of socialism and to further improve the people's livelihood.

In 1965-1966 the Korean people, under the refined guidance of the Korean Workers' Party led by Comrade Kim Il-song, achieved great victories in fulfilling the tasks of the latter half of the Seven-Year Plan, and thus continuously advanced our revolution.

1965

The Tenth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party proposed the task of rapidly developing all sectors of the national economy, while concentrating on scaling the peaks of iron, steel, chemical fertilizers, electric power, coal, and food grains -- decisive links in fulfilling the 1965 part of the Seven-Year Plan.

To perform this task we faced several important other tasks of strengthening the full technical reform movement, further increasing the equipment use rate, improving labor administration, and maximally mobilizing internal reserves.

To do this, the party and the state adopted several measures.

The 11th Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party proposed heat

and electric power control as the paramount problem in the control and management of factories and enterprises and looked for epochal measures to improve and strengthen this area. Accordingly, in all sectors of the national economy heat and electric power control was improved and internal reserves were sought out. Their general level of enterprise control was further raised and socialist construction was thus accelerated.

Especially in late 1964 and early 1965 did Comrade Kim Il-song provide in-person guidance at important ministries, bureaus, factories, and enterprises such as the Ministry of the Metal Industry, Hwanghae Steel Works, Kangson Steel Works, and Ch'ollima Tae'an Electric Appliances Plant. He proposed methods of further enhancing party spirit, working class spirit, and popular spirit of workers. By his personal practical model he provided concrete guidance for implementing the party's mass line.

As ministries and bureaus, and other economic agencies brought guidance closer to subordinate units in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, gave precedence to the political task over all others, and mobilized the masses, they successfully resolved problems posed in socialist construction.

Through the struggle to effect Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instruction, the decisions of the 10th and 11th Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee toilers in all sectors of the national economy once again generated an upsurge in socialist construction.

In particular, thanks to the struggle of toilers aimed at increased production to mark with high political enthusiasm and laboring achievement the glorious 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, socialist construction was carried out with more vigor.

Thus in 1965 we devoted much of our energies on strengthening the national defense potential. And in spite of the unfavorable climatic conditions caused by several storms and the tense electric power situation due to severe droughts, the national economy including industry and agriculture continued growing at a high rate.

In industry, such sectors as the machine tool industry, the metallurgical industry, and the chemical industry, vital in building a self-sufficient national economy, made rapid strides.

In 1965 in the industrial sector capital construction to lay the material-technical basis needed to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan was broadly advanced, while allocating great efforts to defense industries, and internal reserves were widely mobilized and utilized.

In 1965 the state allocated two-thirds of capital construction investments to industrial construction, and a large part of investments in industrial construction was earmarked for the heavy industrial sector.

So the heavy industrial basis of the country was further expanded and strengthened, and industry was organized in such a way as to make it serve better the development of light industry and farming.

The light industrial basis was also firmly organized. As the material-technical basis of the rail transportation sector was strengthened, transportation capacity was further boosted.

In 1965 in the industrial sector, in addition to filling in the industrial framework, the policy for concurrently building large, medium, and small scale industries was implemented. Thus cooperation between sectors was strengthened, the internal structure of industry was improved, and reserves for production were widely mobilized and utilized.

In farming the ideological, cultural, and technical revolutions were accelerated with the support and aid of the working class and all the people in compliance with the road proposed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question." Thus the material-technical basis of the agricultural economy was further strengthened.

Tractors, automobiles, planting machines, weeding machines, thrashing machines, and other farm machines were supplied, the repair basis of farm machines was further improved, and the chemicalization and electrification of the rural economy were also accelerated.

In the rural economic sector the two-crops-a-year area was further expanded and the basis for food grains in mountainous regions was further expanded. As measures for farming techniques were further intensified by regions, and low-yield land was made fertile, the proportion of food grain production increased countrywide.

All these accomplishments result from the wise guidance provided by the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song who, while firmly adhering to the line for building the self-sufficient national economy, grasped in time the mature demands of the realistic development, and led our revolution and the struggle for construction to the most correct road. And these accomplishments reflect the firm will of our people who are firmly rallied around the party and who continuously reform and advance.

1966

During 1966 all toilers registered a new stride in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan through the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee and of the Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference.

All sectors of the national economy improved guidance and control over the economy, and vigorously waged the struggle to frugally organize the nation's housekeeping and to increase production and economize, thus successfully fulfilling the economic task of the year.

In 1966 industrial output grew by 1.4 times over 1966, or 41 times over 1946, immediately after the liberation.

In 1966 while allocating vast funds, manpower and material resources especially to strengthening the defense potential in compliance with the party line calling for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, we actively carried out new capital construction to strengthen the economic power of the nation.

In the industrial sector we continued to concentrate energies on scaling the important peaks of the Seven-Year Plan led by the production of electric power, coal, steel, and chemical fertilizers, with the result that the material-technical basis of this sector was further strengthened.

In the electric power industry sector we successfully constructed large and medium and small power stations. We excavated pits on a large scale in the extractive industry sector, and massively developed medium and small mines and coal mines, thus more firmly organizing the fuel, raw material, and motive power basis of the country.

In accordance with the plan we built fertilizer plants to increase the production of chemical fertilizers. By building more medium and small chemical plants we produced more chemical products.

As we rapidly developed the metal industry and the machine industry as well and further expanded their production capacity, we not only supplied in large quantities steel and machinery needed in all sectors of the national economy, but also organized everywhere medium and small auxiliary factories to meet demands for machinery accessories.

In the light industrial sector building new factories was accelerated and the material-technical basis of existing factories was strengthened to increase the varieties of daily necessities and to markedly improve their quality.

Much was accomplished also in the rural economic sector powerfully advancing in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question."

In 1966 support and aid from the state to the socialist rural economy were decisively strengthened and the entire country aggressively supported and aided rural areas. As a result, the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions were successfully pursued in rural areas.

During 1966 in particular, the leading role of the party over the rural economy was further intensified, the scientific and technical guidance of rural areas was further improved, and planning and labor administration were carried out more systematically.

As all cooperative farms fully introduced the subteam management system and carried out the Ch'ongsal-li spirit and the Ch'ongsal-li method, the political and laboring enthusiasm of the peasants was notably enhanced.

Thus, in spite of several strong typhoons and the long period of rainfall during 1966, success was registered in all sectors of agricultural production, including food grains, livestock production, pomiculture, oil and fat crops, and truck crops.

With the growth of the national economic power led by industry and agriculture, the party and the government paid special attention to improving the material-cultural life of the people.

During 1966 the agricultural tax kind was completely abrogated, and it was decided to enforce in April 1967 the general nine-year compulsory technical education. And the six-hour work system was put into effect for those working mother with more than three children less than 13 years of age.

All the accomplishments in socialist construction in 1966 demonstrated the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and the legitimacy of our party line he proposed for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

In 1966 through the struggle to implement the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, the 12th and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, our people more thoroughly carried through the line proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song to building a self-sufficient national economy.

As a result, our industry grew with diversity, and our economy was further solidified as a self-sufficient national economy equipped with its own firm raw material basis, and firmly equipped with latest technology.

To adequately meet the mounting demand for electric power accompanying the growth of the national economy and the rapid improvement of the people's livelihood, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic granted precedence also in 1965-1966 to the growth of the electric power industry over other sectors of the national economy.

Based on scientific and technical successes already achieved, the electric power industry sector concentrated on the further reorganization and reinforcement of existing power stations and on constructing medium and small hydro-electric as well as thermal power stations throughout the country.

In particular, in 1965-1966 the party and government allocated more state funds than ever before to construct large thermal power stations and actively promoted their construction.

While more strongly organizing and reinforcing thermal power stations installed at factories and enterprises everywhere, the sector sufficiently guaranteed auxiliary facilities to regularize their management.

Consequently, in 1965-1966 the proportion of the growth of thermal power generation capacities in the total growth of power generating capacities reached the highest level since power stations began to be built.

Thus our electric power industry which used to depend mainly on hydraulic power for generation improved its production structure to be able to generate electricity at a high level the year round without being bound by any natural conditions in the future.

While continuously advancing the construction of power stations underway, in 1965-1966 as well the electric power industry sector poured considerable energies in organizing and reinforcing existing large hydroelectric power stations. Existing large hydroelectric power stations introduced latest scientific achievements to further increase the efficiency of water wheels.

The sector improved in particular existing medium and small power stations and increased the output per unit. And based on scientific survey data, it concentrated on completing medium and small power stations under construction around the country.

Thus during the two-year period medium and small power stations supplemented with many generators produced every year vast quantities of electric power and further increased the proportion of self-supply of the local motive power bases.

This demonstrates that in compliance with the instruction issued by the Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference, the basis capable of allocating a considerable volume of electric power to wartime production in place of the national electric power system in emergencies has been already laid.

In the electric transmission and distribution sector organization of the transmission and distribution network was strongly promoted to effectively utilize the newly built motive power bases and their strengthened material-technical basis.

In 1965 a 220 kilovolt transmission line project of one system and in 1966 a transmission project for a total length of several hundred kilometers were completed. These projects contributed to connecting the power generating facilities already in operation to a single system, to further expanding the transmission and distribution networks, and to reducing the loss of electricity in transit.

The electric transmission and distribution sector, also in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," actively pursued the electrification of rural areas, supplying electricity to 98.2 percent of rural villages by the end of 1966, or to 86.1 percent of all farming families.

Thus in the rural economic sector the mechanization level of various fields led by pumping, thrashing, and food processing was further raised, and farming was carried out in a scientific and technical manner.

In 1965-1966 the electric power industry sector frugally organized the nation's housekeeping, and waged the struggle for increasing and economizing electric power as a mass movement.

Especially because the nation's housekeeping was tightly organized in all sectors of the national economy led by the metal and chemical industries, and electric power was economized, consumption of electric power per unit finished product in such cases as steel, cement, and carbide was constantly reduced.

Coal Industry

In support of the party policy for giving precedence to the extractive industry over the processing industry the coal industry sector in 1965-1966 also waged a struggle to implement completely the consistent party policy to concurrently develop large, medium, and small coal mines to fully meet the national economy's growing demand for coal, and to broadly combine pit excavation with open-cast excavation.

This struggle was begun with the intensification of the geological exploration of the coal industry sector. The coal industry sector in recent years reorganized geological exploration and the control and management system to cope with the developing new environment of the fuel industry and further strengthened the material-technical basis of exploration teams.

By broadly exploring prospective sites and detailed exploration of the peripheries and deep sections of existing coal mines the sector accelerated the expansion of coal mines.

On the basis of data gathered from detailed exploration, the coal mine industry sector correctly determined the direction for excavation and earth stripping and scientifically organized excavation and earth stripping, thus decisively improving the excavation and earth stripping percentage to guarantee coal, the amount of coal secured per meter, and the pit development rate.

Large coal mines built slope pits, electric car pits, and perpendicular shafts faster and systematically improved productivity. Moreover, they developed promising large pits for coal production according to annual plans.

At large open-cast coal mines excavators, heavy trucks, compressors, and cranes were rationally used, and the number of steps for excavation and the number of open-cast pits were rapidly increased. As a result, in 1965-1966 the production structure of the coal industry sector was constantly supplemented and improved toward open-cast excavation with low production costs and with a fairly high excavation pace.

Especially since in the coal industry sector the production capacity of existing medium and small coal mines was constantly increased, and at the same time medium and small coal mines were massively developed all over the country to decisively increase coal output, medium and small coal mines accounted for a large share of the nation's gross coal output.

These local fuel bases have been so organized as to meet much of the demand for local fuel instead of large coal mines in emergencies.

In 1965-1966 the coal industry sector developed technical renovation and the struggle to introduce gains in scientific research. Through the collective technical renovation movement such as more than one item of technical renovation for each person and creative cooperation between workers and technicians, difficult and arduous works were mechanized and much labor and funds were economized. By constantly renewing several technical indexes, the coal industry was raised to a new technical basis.

In the excavation and earth stripping sector advanced machine techniques were introduced to increase the weight of mechanized work. As a result the excavation rate at perpendicular shafts, electric maintenance pits, slope pits, and the earth stripping volume per excavator were systematically increased.

In the coal mining sector various types of coal mining fill methods not susceptible to cave-ins, safe at high production efficiency, and the long-wall coal mining method were introduced to increase the volume of coal mining by the advanced coal mining method. Thus the load rate of the coal pit and the extraction rate were constantly increased.

Especially because of the rapid growth of the industrial sector, including the steel making method that uses anthracite and fertilizer production relying on the gasification of anthracite, the coal industry sector concentrated much greater production of high-calorie coal and on improving coal quality.

In the coal industry sector through the collective technical renovation movement, the already proposed rational coal mining method and coal selectors were introduced to increase the production of high-calorie coal as well as hardened mass coal and old mass coal.

Moreover, through the tight organization of house-keeping in coal mines, the consumption standards of raw materials such as pit lumber, explosives, and electric power were systematically reduced, and idle materials such as vinyl chloride blasting lines were collected and transferred as raw materials to other sectors of the national economy.

Mining Industry

In 1965-1966 the mining industry sector strove to make effective use of the already prepared economic assets, and to elevate the technical renovation movement and scientific research one stage higher to sufficiently meet the growing demand of the metal industry and the chemical industry for minerals.

To do this, the mining industry sector first of all improved its exploration capacity, focused on the detailed exploration and surveying of deep layers and peripheries of existing mines with high economic effectiveness, and it

intensified the prospective exploration and preliminary survey of likely sites.

Thus, after determining the areas of development and direction for excavation, the mining industry sector expanded several large mines with large deposits and good prospects and developed medium and small mines everywhere to further strengthen the raw materials basis of the nation.

In 1965-1966 the mining sector also completed a large ore-dressing plant and successfully undertook the construction of several large ore-dressing plants, ore storage areas, and ore selection sites. Moreover, the sector reorganized existing ore-dressing sites to rapidly increase ore-dressing capacity and laid the basis for the permanent construction of pits, expanding pit transportation, and for the effective use of the production capacity of existing mines by supplying heavy equipment.

Accordingly, the grade of raw ore and refined ore and the recovery rate of various metals in ore dressing were systematically increased.

During the period the mining industry sector enlarged the role of engineering workshops and intensified the mass technical renovation movement to introduce a large number of inventive and rationalization ideas, thus elevating one stage higher the mechanization level of excavation, including loading work, an arduous task.

The mining industry sector introduced the achievements of the mass technical renovation movement to further improve the reliability of exploration and survey and upgraded excavation methods to suit geological conditions. Ore-dressing using new chemical reagents was introduced and various equipment was used at top effectiveness.

Thus, in the ferrous mining industry sector by maximally utilizing already existing pits, newly organized and built ore-dressing plants, ore storage areas, and newly improved work methods and equipment, the growing demand of steel and iron mills for iron ore was reliably satisfied.

The ferrous mining industry sector made effective use of newly improved technical provisions to increase the production of minerals, led by pyrite, needed for the growth of the chemical industry and systematically increased the production of apatite and pyrite.

The nonferrous mining industry sector also made rational use of large ore-dressing plants and medium and small ore-dressing plants newly built or reorganized and aggressively recovered valuable minerals contained in low grade ores and waste. Thus many mines were able to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule.

Especially in the mining industry sector were non-metal mines reorganized and expanded to meet the demands of the national economy, and thus the increased production of such nonmetal minerals as graphite, fluorite, barite, mica, and talc was successfully carried out.

All these accomplishments gained in the mining industry sector in the 1965-1966 period contributed to the further fortification of the raw material basis of the metal and chemical industries.

Metals Industry

Highly upholding the slogan: "Let Us Thoroughly Defend the Steel Hill 1211," steel warriors maintained a vigilant and mobilized posture from their sincere wish to produce and better steel for economic construction and national defense construction and attained a new upsurge in production and construction.

Toilers in the metals industry sector concentrated totally on sufficiently meeting the growing demand of the national economy for pig iron, granulated iron, steel, and steel materials, and on expanding the grades of steel and the specifications of steel materials and improving their quality.

To financially underwrite the vast task of the metals industry sector, each year the government of the republic allocated increased vast state funds for capital construction and further strengthened its material-technical basis.

In 1965 the iron and steel manufacturing sector completed rebuilding and expanding blast furnaces, thus increasing open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces, and newly installed various types of rolling facilities.

In 1966 the sector successfully carried out large-scale construction which was vital in the growth of the metals industry.

Thus toilers in this sector exerted a high degree of political enthusiasm in compliance with wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and waged a strong laboring struggle. They thereby superbly fulfilled the task of producing pig iron, granulated iron, and steel, and steel materials.

As especially during 1965-1966 the struggle was boldly waged to perfect the internal structure of the metals industry, the proportion of the production of steel and steel materials was decisively increased.

In 1966, based on the preceding year's achievement in improving the structure of product variety to suit the demands of the national economy, steel warriors improved the mold design of rolling mills, technical control of furnaces, and the raw material control system by grades of steel, organized interchange of steel ingots and steel blooms between enterprises, and thus produced scores of additional steel grades and new specification steel materials.

In the metals industry sector the production of secondary processed goods was expanded and strengthened to produce large quantities of wire rope, gas pipes, and zinc plated steel plates much in demand by the national economy led by the extractive industry.

In 1965-1966 toilers in the metals industry improved and introduced various advanced techniques and thousands of technical renovation ideas. Thus year after year they revised technical-economic indexes.

In particular, workers and technicians in the metals industry sector viewed a higher use rate of facilities as the basic link in increasing production and waged a struggle to broadly introduce technical processes of high productivity and advanced production methods.

As a result, the production of pig iron per 24 hours per cubic meters of inner blast furnace volume, the production of steel per 24 hours per square meters of hearth area of open-hearth furnaces, steel production per 24 hours per kilowatt of electric furnace transformer, and production per hour of various rolling mills were respectively increased in a systematic way.

At the same time, electric power consumption per ton of steel, coke consumption per ton of pig iron, per unit

raw material consumption standards, and production costs were cut.

These gains attained in the metals industry sector served as the basic key to faster growth of the machine tools industry and the capital construction sector in 1965-1966 and to realization of the mechanization and automation of the national economy and the chemicalization and electrification of the country.

Machine Industry

In 1965-1966 as the sector of the machine industry further fanned the flame of the machine tool multiplication movement and further strengthened the power of the already prepared basis for machine industry, it superbly guaranteed the production of various types of machine facilities needed for strengthening national economic power and defense potential.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il-song provided on several occasions in-person guidance for factories in the machine industry sector led by the Ch'ollima T'aean electric appliance plant and the factory where comrade Mun Kwang-hyok worked, and concretely charted the direction and method of the current development of the machine industry which would play the central role in economic construction and national defense construction to cope with the prevailing situation.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation the machine industry sector strengthened first of all the material-technical basis of the machine industry itself by striking a balance at a higher level between types of machines in the machine industry, by introducing latest scientific achievements into the production technical process to improve processing capacity, and further intensifying cooperative status in production and the specialization system.

Based on a survey of the balance between different types of metal cutting tools, the machine industry sector first of all supplemented with flow-line production machine tools, individualized production machine tools, special machine tools, automatic machine tools, and other equipment to improve the balance between types of machines for maximum tapping of machine processing capability.

In this sector also, such latest scientific achievements as automated line and stream-line were introduced into the production process of automobiles, tractors, sewing machines, and drills, and broadly introduced automated teams and semi-automated teams into processing goods massively produced such as coupling devices, thus decisively raising the level of mechanization and automation.

In particular, in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for the concurrent advance of large machine plants and medium and small machine factories, scores of medium and small machine plants were newly established to specialize in the production of accessories demanded in large quantities, such as bolts, nuts, and valves.

This made it possible to alleviate the burden of large machine plants and actively guaranteed the production of various high quality machine facilities and to transfer a large number of repair factories and engineering workshops which formerly engaged in the production of accessories to the production of other reserve accessories. Thus these moves raised the general machine processing capacity.

Thus, while allocating considerable energies on strengthening the national defense potential the machine industry sector successfully produced vast facilities needed for the construction of large plants and enterprises and for the technical reorganization of all sectors of the national economy.

First of all, in 1965-1966 the production of such prospecting machines as boring machines and such coal and mining machines as drills, loading machines, compressors, excavators, electric cars, and conveyors was increased to firmly advance the extractive industry ahead of other sectors of the national economy.

Also to successfully implement Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," various types of farm machines and tools such as bumper-crop type 75 tractors, trucks, connectors, pumps, and electric motors were produced to further accelerate the technical revolution in rural areas.

In support of the party's appeal for modernizing technical supply in the transportation sector and for increasing the handling capacity of railway transportation the machine industry sector produced large numbers of

general transportation equipment and tools as well as 60-ton class freight cars, ten-ton class trucks, electric motors, and diesel engines.

In particular, the machine industry sector successfully produced facilities needed in reorganizing blast furnaces and in enlarging open-hearth furnaces, and facilities needed for several hundreds of construction objects that are vital in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, and thus contributed to advancing the date of their initial operation.

In 1966 the machine industry sector manufactured over 10,000 units of scores of types of modern food grain refining facilities and hundreds of thousands of accessories as additions to the national economic plan and equipped rice mills countrywide.

Chemical Industry

Proposing the combative slogan: "Fertilizer is rice, and rice is socialism," Comrade Kim Il-song not only charted the direction for a rapid rise in production of chemical fertilizers, but also personally laid the groundwork for constructing new fertilizer plants and provided concrete guidance on carrying out the project.

Endlessly encouraged by the concrete guidance provided by the party and the leader, workers and technicians in the chemical industry sector in 1965-1966 exerted their utmost in building and operating as soon as possible new factories and workshops, while regularizing production by reorganizing and reinforcing existing chemical plants.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction the chemical industry sector built in all parts of the country new bases of the chemical industry which could utilize in diverse ways the ample natural resources of our country and firmly fortified the material-technical basis of existing chemical plants, thus further strengthening the basis of the self-sufficient national economy.

Thus first of all, during the period chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals were supplied more abundantly than usual in the chemical industry sector. This contributed to the increased production of food grains in socialist rural areas.

During this period more and better vinylon, staple fiber, rayon yarns, and other chemical fibers were also produced and supplied to the light industry sector so as to produce large quantities of high quality suiting material and summer clothing.

Especially in 1965-1966 the chemical industry sector produced various types of chemical raw materials and auxiliary drugs and supplied them to the light industry sector, thus contributing to further improving the quality of daily necessities and to regularizing production at a high level.

This is due to the wise guidance of our party which, in support of the party's appeal for the concurrent development of large medium, and small enterprises, established in all parts of the country medium and small chemical factories and subfactories and improved their management.

First of all, central chemical plants, in cooperation with scientific research agencies and educational institutions, took charge of newly established medium and small chemical plants and subplants and assisted them in solving such technical problems as the technical tasks of factories, technical management, and product analysis.

These plants also selected chemical technicians and highly qualified skilled workers to offer regular technical guidance to newly built factories and subfactories and intensified their material and technical support and aid.

Thus medium and small chemical factories fortified their production basis and they were able to supply the national economy large quantities of chemical raw materials and most of the auxiliary drugs.

In 1965-1966 the chemical industry sector established a unified guidance system over the pharmaceutical industry in compliance with the measures taken by the party and the government and laid the ground for increasing medical drug production.

Construction Materials Industry

The central task the construction material industry faced in the 1965-1966 was bigger production construction materials by effectively utilizing the already prepared economic basis, improve material quality, and massively

expand the kinds of building materials to suit the convenience of the people in their livelihood and their tastes.

During the period, the construction materials industry sector utilized more than usual construction funds whose proportion in investments of state capital construction was notably increased to further fortify the material-technical basis of the production of building materials.

Thus precedence was given to countrywide construction pits in mines producing raw materials for cement, and large stairs in pits were massively built. To meet the prospects and demand for large-scale construction marble, granite, serpentine, and tuff were massively developed, and shellac workshops, felt workshops, and facilities for preparing diatomaceous earth heat-trapping agents and adiabatic bricks were built.

The construction materials industry sector established an orderly unified command system and technical control system over the production of construction materials carried out by ministries, and the ties between sectors of the construction materials industry and their creative cooperation were intensified. New advanced scientific techniques were more broadly introduced.

As a result, in this sector where the industrialization of building materials was successfully realized the qualitative structure of construction materials was improved favoring new chemical construction materials, glass and porcelain construction materials and processed wood construction materials. The variety of construction materials was rapidly expanded.

In particular, the construction material industry sector, in compliance with the party policy for the concurrent advance of large construction materials plants and medium and small construction materials factories, developed more raw materials for construction and natural raw materials buried all over the country, and built more medium and small construction materials factories.

Thus, first of all in the cement industry sector precedence was given producing raw materials. High quality fire-proof bricks were continuously used in firing furnaces. On the other hand, the use rate of firing furnaces and clinker crushers was increased to markedly increase the production of white cement, quick-setting cement, and other cement types.

As a result, the demand for cement at construction sites in various sectors of the national economy was met.

In the ceramic industry sector the construction of facilities for production of adiabatic bricks, and diatomaceous earth heat-trapping agents at ceramic factories in all parts of the country, as well as the technical provisions of ceramic factories for construction were intensified, and thus the production of bricks, building tiles, sanitary chinaware, internal illumination devices, and decorations was notably increased.

Particularly with the rapid growth of the chemical industry of the construction materials industry sector reorganized and reinforced the production technical process of synthetic resin factories, chemical factories, and resin construction materials factories all over the country to produce large quantities of hard resin plywood, resin sheets, vinyl welding rods and accessory tubes, and other types of chemical resin construction materials.

At the same time, production of construction material paints and construction material chemicals was expanded to enhance the cultural characteristic of buildings and also to markedly prolong the life of installations.

In the lumber building materials sector factories were reorganized on the basis of new scientific and technological advances. By effectively tapping the increased production capacity of these factories wood fiberboards, wood shaveboards, and plywood were produced in large quantities.

In the building materials industry sector the quality and modernity of our buildings were improved through the struggle to increase the production of chemical construction materials, wooden construction materials, and porcelain construction materials and to expand their varieties. In this sector a great change also took place in the production of fixtures for public buildings and houses.

Light Industry

At the Fourth Congress of our party, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, exhorted us: "The most important problem in the light industry sector is expansion of product variety and to decisively improve product quality."

In 1965-1966 as well the party and government always deeply interested in bettering the people's livelihood expended great efforts for the growth of light industry.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, the light industry sector paid priority attention to solving the raw materials question to increase the production of consumer goods, improve their quality, and expand their variety.

First of all the production capacities of chemical products such as vinalon, staple fibers, and vinyl chloride, and the basis for such raw materials as reeds and others were expanded by a mass movement to further fortify the raw material basis of the light industry sector.

At the same time, already existing light industrial factories were reorganized and expanded commensurate to the expanding basis of raw materials. Moreover, through the new construction of factories cloth workshops and dye workshops began operating, and the construction of woolen textile mills, soysauce factories, and confectionery workshops was successfully carried out.

In the light industry sector the party policy for the concurrent advance of central industry and local industry was thoroughly pursued to organize several hundred medium and small chemical daily necessities plants. Daily necessities factories were organized at central industrial plants to mark a new turning-point in the production of daily necessities.

Especially because medium and small factories organized better specialization by variety to satisfy demands throughout the country by regions in coping with the expanded new environment, consumer goods variety was further expanded and quality was decisively improved.

Textile and clothing industry: In the textile industry sector, based on gains made in scaling the textile peak, in the 1965-1966 period, the variety of various textile goods was further ramified and expanded to meet the demands by seasons, sexes, and uses. A special struggle was waged to produce more and better spring, autumn, and winter textiles and children's textile.

Accordingly, textile mills and silk mills all over the country which specialized and cooperativized their production organization improved and strengthened the

organization of production technique between sectors and processes. They thus successfully guaranteed textile production by indexes.

Waterproofing and mercerizing were reorganized and reinforced, while the proportion of the output of twisted yarn textiles, resin processing, and thread dyeing capacity were increased. Thus the production structure of textiles was improved, and the problem of clothing for the people was solved more satisfactorily.

Also during 1965-1966 the production capacity of knitting thread was rapidly increased and its quality was improved. Consequently, the new demands of the people for knitwear were adequately met.

During this period the knitwear industry sector paid serious attention to increasing the production of sweaters and jackets and separately organized knitwear production at textile mills, specialized their output by specifications, and guaranteed the full operation of knitting machines.

In the clothing industry sector high quality textiles were supplied, and various kinds of clothing were manufactured to meet the people's demand brought about by improved living standards. Here marked success was won in the production of winter clothes, children's clothes, and work clothes.

In the clothing industry sector clothes for students at various levels and for children were manufactured by colors, specifications, and ages. Mass production in this sector was initiated.

Daily necessities and paper making industries: In the daily necessities industry sector, the struggle to expand the varieties of daily necessities and to improve their quality was waged in compliance with the decisions of the 10th and 12th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee.

At shoe factories the production of shoes by sizes was ensured. The proportion of children's shoes production was increased. At the same time with the struggle to manufacture durable and elegant shoes, the level of production of leather shoes as well as vinyl shoes and children's shoes was raised.

The production of synthetic resin daily necessities and their variety were increased. Bags and rainware were produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy both in quantity and quality the people's growing demand.

Based on the already attained gains enamelware factories and steelware factories waged a struggle to improve their quality, with the result that in 1965-1966 large quantities of high quality sewing machines, good-reception radio sets, durable clocks, and other daily necessities made of steel were produced.

At glass and porcelain factories standard inspection and experimental measurement of all processes were organized to systematically raise the production proportions of soft chinaware and hard chinaware.

With the increased production of resin construction materials, construction tools, wood shaveboards, and wood fiberboards, wooden furniture factories improved by one stage the quality of furniture and boosted production.

In particular, local industrial plants all over the country produced in large quantities special local products such as sedge, grasses, lacquer, and stone, famous products, and souvenirs, other diverse daily necessities, handicraft products, and the life of the people was thus beautified.

In the paper-making industry sector pulp materials and reeds were collected by a mass movement to meet the demand for paper with the rapid acceleration of the cultural revolution and in anticipation of the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education.

In particular, paper factories all over the country improved technical supply and further expanded paper variety to fully meet the demand for newsprint paper and writing paper, and to markedly increase the production of special-purpose paper such as tracing paper, sensitive paper, and filter paper.

Local industrial factories for paper-making concentrated on the production of sliding screen paper, floor paper, and wall paper to satisfy the demand of the local people and also satisfied the demand of local newspapers for newsprint paper.

Foodstuff and luxury industries: Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, stated: "It is

necessary in satisfying the demand of toilers for food-stuffs and for alleviating the household chores of women to continuously and rapidly develop the food processing industry."

During 1965-1966 the sectors of the food and luxury industries reorganized and reinforced existing food factories and rice mills by rationally using invested state funds, and successfully constructed confectionery and soysauce factories.

Fruit processing factory warehouses were built at our large fisheries centers and fruit centers. Even in the commercial circulation sector simple processing, refrigeration, freezing, storage, and drying facilities were built.

Thus during this period the quantities of frozen marine products, processed fruits, and processed truck crops, to say nothing of soysauce, oil, and meats were increased. This contributed to improving the dietary life of the people and to alleviating the culinary work of women.

Forestry

During 1965-1966, highly upholding the decisions of the 10th, 12th, and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee and the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, the forestry sector waged the struggle to produce more logs, to make all hills green, and to properly protect and care for forests.

To fully guarantee the production of logs needed for economic construction and defense construction, the forest sector invested large funds in the systematic strengthening of the material-technical basis of the forestry sector and in completing the mechanization of lumbering.

Thus, during this period first of all several hundred kilometers of forest railway and automobile roads were newly built, and construction of many structures such as channels was completed.

Also in this sector, many forest facilities were supplied. Of these, the number of units of machine saws, tractors, automobiles, and machine tools was enormously increased.

Especially because the repair capacity of engineering and motive power workshops at forest stations was strengthened, small repair bases were built at work sites and lumbering sites to make possible the repair of medium and small forestry machine facilities. The operating rate of forestry machine facilities was notably increased.

Toilers in the forestry sector intensified their struggle for increased production by effectively taking advantage of improved and strengthened technical provisions. Consequently they adequately fulfilled the tasks assigned them in spite of unprecedentedly inclement climatic conditions.

In log production, forest resources were systematically surveyed in order to implement the concentrated method by the rotating lumbering method. On this basis the priority of lumbering, the rotation period, and the annual quota of lumbering were specifically decided. Thus the production was scientifically and concentrated organized to suit the maturing of trees, terrain, transportation, and other forest conditions, and seasonal conditions.

In the log production sector, through the struggle to implement the party policy for concurrently advancing large, medium, and small forest stations much results were gained.

All forest enterprises and agencies actively sought internal reserves and firmly organized medium and small lumbering stations, intensified their guidance system, and thus contributed to log production.

In 1965-1966 in the forestry sector a serious attention was given to raising the comprehensive recovery rate of lumber, with the result that the production of wood shaveboards and wood fiberboards markedly increased.

Especially did the sector seek measures to utilize cut branches and twigs of trees, highly upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for maximum economizing of lumber and for developing forestry science. Thus every year millions of cubic meters of odd lumber were offered as raw materials for paper-making.

At the same time, the sector built all over the country medium and small lumber mills and chemical raw material production factories and workshops, and subfactories to produce furniture, daily necessities, and

turpentine from by-products produced at lumber mills and wood processing factories.

In 1965-1966 the forestry sector improved part of its guidance system, and intensified forest preservation and afforestation, and its guidance function. In accordance with the firm long-term plan the sector developed afforestation as a mass movement.

Fisheries Industry

In 1965-1966, through the struggle to implement Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued at Soho, Nampo, and Wonsan, and the decisions of the 10th, 12th, and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee, the sector strengthened the material-technical basis of the fisheries industry and attained considerable success in improving the qualitative composition of marine products and the processing of marine products.

From the state fisheries industry sector received large refrigeration ships and other modern vessels needed for deep-sea and pelagic fishing, along with a large number of various types of vessels needed to develop medium and small fisheries. Accordingly, the number of motor vessels at fisheries stations and fisheries cooperatives registered a rapid increase.

The production of fishing gear and the production of materials for the labor protection of workers in the fisheries sector also showed a rapid increase. Of these, the production of fish nets, fiber rope, and waterproof clothes for fishing surpassed plan targets.

Shipyards and ship repair shops intensified and developed specialization and concentrated methods in compliance with the 5-day, 10-day, and 15-day repair systems, and improved the quality of repair and repair rate. The repair basis of the engineering motive power workshops at fisheries stations was strengthened to guarantee the repair of their own medium and small repairs, thus sending more ships to fishing grounds.

In the fisheries industry sector the party policy for increasing the proportion of direct workers was thoroughly implemented and the labor force was rationally distributed. Moreover, with the intensified technical revolution movement such arduous operations as fishing,

unloading, and transportation were mechanized to cut down appreciably on the labor force.

In 1965-1966 our fishery workers, in support of the party policy for strengthening the pelagic fishery, advanced to far seas, increased the weight of catches of such high quality fish as herring and crawfish, and laid the basis for developing the pelagic fishery one stage higher.

Also in east coast and west coast fishing grounds concentrated and diffuse fishing operations, and fish-seeking operations were widely combined in accordance with the unitary and unified marine command system. Fishing operations for 300 days and over were developed, with the result that fishing was constantly expanded.

Medium and small fisheries, as well as large fisheries, were consistently developed to make big catches of seasonally migrant fish as well as stationary fish.

In 1965-1966 in the fresh fish fish breeding sector fish breeding sites were built wherever water was found. Through eggs laid there and young fish raised there hundreds of millions of fish every year were released to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and streams.

In the shallow sea cultivation sector as well the cultivation farms of clams, sea cucumbers, and sea weeds were boldly expanded to suit sea characteristics, and the farms were carefully managed to further raise the production of fast-growing sea weeds and laver.

In 1965-1966 large volumes of pickled fish, salted, and cooked fish suitable to the taste of the people were produced.

Especially because refrigeration plants were broadly built in our major fishery centers, main cities, and workers' districts and began to show benefits, toilers were supplied with high quality fish the year round.

AGRICULTURE

In 1965-1966 as well our rural economy continued its vigorous strides along the road charted by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question."

To constantly develop farm production the government invested huge funds in this sector to actively promote the irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization of rural areas.

In pursuing irrigation, the use rate of existing irrigation facilities was increased by all possible means. Construction of irrigation projects underway was completed ahead of schedule to further expand irrigated area and to better preserve land. This contributed to increasing food grain production.

First of all the capacities and reserves of each water supplying unit were surveyed. On this basis, supplementary construction was carried out at sites capable of creating more wet fields. Pumping equipment was distributed by irrigated areas to markedly increase the use rate of the existing irrigation system.

The large-scale irrigation projects at the Yalu River and in the Singye area, and the medium and small irrigation projects at numerous reservoirs and pumping stations were massively undertaken, with the result that every year the irrigated area was expanded by thousands of chongbo.

In particular, in early spring and autumn the river improvement period was set up as a mass movement, and dike construction at the Hapchang-gan and the Mujin-ch'on was

completed. The enbankment projects at the Ch'ongch'on-gun, Taedong-gang, and several hundred kilometers of bank and seashore dikes were built to protect large areas of farm land from damage by floods and tides.

In 1965-1966 the mechanization of such arduous operations as ploughing, hoeing, land improvement, and transportation was attempted.

Following the increase in the number of farm machine stations in 1965, during the two-year period several thousand units of tractors, trucks, combined farm machines, thrashing machines, and crushers, and other farm machines and implements were supplied to cooperative farms.

As the equipment at repair shops at farm machine stations was reinforced to take over major repairs, and former specialized repair shops were reorganized into plants to produce accessories especially for farm machine stations, the repair basis of farm machines was further strengthened.

Together with mechanization using heavy machines, mechanization by medium and small machines was also energetically pursued. To produce and supply more medium and small farm machines suited to regional conditions and farming methods province-operated farm machine plants were organized in each province to produce farm machines and implements devised within the province.

In 1966 the management system of tractors was reorganized to make more effective use of tractors in farming and also to contribute to mechanization and chemicalization.

During 1965-1966 at state expense several thousand fixed thrashing stations, drying sites, domestic animal pens, warehouses, and other production facilities, houses, kindergartens, day nurseries, and public bathhouses, and other cultural and welfare facilities were built.

Large contingents of youthful labor force were sent to rural areas to improve the qualitative composition of rural labor force. Farming materials were offered at cheap prices to cut production costs. Rental charges for farm machines were reduced in 1966 to enhance the enthusiasm of rural people.

Especially by fully introducing in 1966 the "sub-team management system" into cooperative farms in

accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's direct initiative, the creative enthusiasm of all farm members and their wisdom were fully mobilized.

Agricultural Production

During 1965-1966 the party and government nationally carried out a field survey of water, soil, farming climate, and crop distribution to raise agricultural production to a more scientific and technical basis and broadly carried out the standardization of farming plots, land construction, and land improvement.

Also, seedling farms and some state-operated farms in all provinces were reorganized into province-operated seedling farms. On the basis of the orderly establishment of the seed breeding and seed collection systems, from the central seedling farms to the production plots, excellent seeds of wet rice, corn, wheat, and barley suitable to the climatic conditions and soil conditions of each region were planted.

A transformation was effected also in crop distribution and fertilization control. The previous system of crop distribution by single varieties was corrected, and the principle of correctly combining the primary varieties with auxiliary varieties suitably for regional characteristics was established.

Especially on the basis of the scientific and technical summarization of the cultivation methods in all areas, the two-crops-a-year areas were selected in order to increase economic efficiency, and the rotating crop system was established. In the cultivation of wet rice, various methods such as cold nursery bed seedlings, hybrid seedlings, and other rice varieties were combined. They were planted on time, and their weeding was carried out one time oftener compared to the usual year schedule. Thus cultivation and fertilization were fully carried out.

In this way in many counties, including Onch'on-gun, Kilchu-gun, Taedong-gun, Yongch'on-gun, Chungsan-gun, and Yonggang-gun more food grains totalling 500 kilograms per chongbo of field were harvested compared to usual harvests.

A great stride was registered also in the development of agriculture in mountainous regions.

To implement Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for firmly organizing mountainous regions as the bases for food grain production, food grain farming led by wheat growing for the past several years has been widely carried out after studying cultivation methods suitable to these regional characteristics.

In 1966 in Yanggang-do the proportion of food grain crops in the total area planted was increased by over two times compared to the time before the cultivation method for mountainous regions was improved. Of this, the area planted to wheat was increased by 14.3 times, and the food grain yield also showed a marked increase.

The principle of cultivating truck crops and economic crops in suitable places was adhered to and specialization was thus further intensified to systematically increase the yield of such crops.

Livestock Industry

In 1965-1966 in the livestock industry sector efforts were pursued to increase the volume of livestock production by rationally utilizing the already laid livestock basis, and on further strengthening the livestock basis to raise the livestock industry of our country to a higher level in a near future.

In this endeavor success was registered first of all in the solution of the feed problem. On the basis of a national survey of conditions in the feed bases, primary attention was given to the solving the protein problem, and the feed bases were expanded by planting various types of feed crops.

Moreover, natural feed bases such as arrowroot, acacia, and bush clover were organized on a long term basis in wild hills and fallow plots. Relying on a survey domestic animals varieties throughout the nation, the regional specialization of varieties was further intensified, and the breeding production and supply system was further consummated in coordination with this. That is, some state-operated livestock farms were reorganized into breeding farms.

Thus, having specialized the livestock industry by regions and varieties in compliance with the party policy, state-operated livestock farms and cooperative farms have

intensified production by effectively utilizing the already organized feed bases. This way they thus have increased the production of eggs, meats, milk, honey, wool, and rabbit fur, and strengthened the livestock bases.

To supply more meat and eggs, the party and the government especially established in 1965 the cabinet State-operated Poultry General Bureau to strengthen the administrative and technical guidance over poultry farms and strengthened its material-technical basis by investing huge funds.

Construction of large scale poultry egg farms equipped with modern facilities was undertaken, with some farms beginning operation. Technical preparations to build large farms have been steadily made.

Specialization and cooperativization have been successfully materialized at the already operating livestock farms. Each poultry farm endeavored to produce better poultry varieties, tremendously improving breeding.

Compound feed bases have been built all over the country. Advanced feed control methods have been introduced and sanitary and epidemic prevention work has also been intensified. Thus qualitative indexes have improved markedly.

To look at 1966 alone, the plan for egg-laying, egg-hatching, chicken-raising, poultry eggs, and poultry meat was overfulfilled.

Fruit Growing

In 1965-1966 in the fruit-growing sector orchards with a total area of 133,000 chongbo created already by the mass movement were carefully managed. Fruit trees were carefully pruned. And efforts were undertaken in planting early-maturing fruit trees and in improving the structure of fruit production.

The state made huge investments in this sector to further fortify the material-technical basis of pomiculture. It supplied various machine facilities needed for mechanization. For state-operated orchards tractors at the rate of one unit per chongbo are distributed.

Advanced experiences from the "Pukch'ong fruit growing, method" were broadly introduced in the fruit-growing sector. By pruning fruit trees to suit our climatic conditions, bigger and more abundant fruits were raised.

Thus, as of the end of 1966 the area planted with fruit-bearing trees was increased by tens of thousands of chongbo, and the volume of fruit produced was increased by 1.5 times.

In particular, workers in the fruit-growing sector, following Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, concentrated on producing early-ripening fruits, vital in reducing chemicals and labor force and in supplying fresh fruits the year round.

Through the steady struggle of workers in this sector, the structure of fruit varieties was markedly improved. The areas planted with early-ripening fruit trees out of the total area of fruit trees planted amounted to almost one-fifth, and the production of peaches, plums, and apricots showed rapid growth.

On the other hand, agencies, enterprises, and schools also organized their own orchards and carefully managed them. At cooperative farms 5-6 fruit trees were planted in each family and were given adequate care.

At the same time, the state established fruit processing factories at fruit farms to process fruit without on time waste, and began to manufacture various types of canned fruits and jams from apples, peaches, and pears.

Sericulture

In 1965-1966, in the sericulture sector efforts concentrated on increased production of silk cocoons and on firmly organizing the material-technical basis of sericulture.

Silk farms and cooperative farms carefully managed already organized mulberry fields, and every year newly laid out thousands of chongbo of mulberry fields.

Workers in the sericulture sector broadly introduced advanced silk worm raising methods, and increased the production in the sector.

TRANSPORTATION

Envisaging a marked increase of freight transportation with the rapid growth of the national economy during the Seven-Year Plan, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, exhorted us: "Unless we rapidly develop rail transportation as well as marine transportation and vehicular transportation, we cannot satisfy this growing demand for transportation."

The transportation sector in 1965-1966, more firmly established the unified command system over transportation in general, systematically realized the production ties between sectors of the national economy, and established a series of important measures to further accelerate political, economic, and cultural exchange between cities and rural areas.

Thus the transportation sector adequately met the demand of all sectors of the national economy for transportation by effectively utilizing the favorable conditions provided by the party and the government.

Rail transportation: In 1965-1966, the rail transportation sector, in compliance with the party policy, continued to strengthen the material-technical basis of rail transportation, effectively utilized existing transportation facilities, improved transportation organization, and maximally increased its use rate. Thus it carried out the central task of decisively increasing the passing capacity.

In the rail transportation sector, following the opening of the railway between Najin-Ch'ongjin in 1965, and the opening of the electrified line between P'yongyang and

Sinsongch'on, in 1966 basically completed the railway between Chihari and Songbuk, the double track line between Komusan and Ch'ayuryong, and laid many special lines for important plants.

The sector also expanded rail lines at marshaling yards, technical railway stations, and intermediate stations and improved management installation to suit modern conditions, thus increasing the organization capacity and speed of trains. Moreover, it reinforced the facilities of railway factories, engine districts, and train inspection districts and improved the repair system, thus markedly increasing the production of rolling stocks, repair capacity, and the volume of production and repair.

In particular, in 1965-1966 loading and unloading facilities at stations and factories were reorganized and expanded and the mechanization level of rail freight unloading was systematically improved, with the result that the waiting time for freight cars at main stations and factories was markedly reduced, and the use rate of turnaround facilities was continuously improved.

In railway passenger transportation marked improvements were registered. Passenger waiting rooms at stations and passenger trains were more conveniently organized. Special sections for the elderly and wounded veterans were also built. Various types of service facilities were further perfected to the benefit of passengers.

Automobile transportation: This sector assumed as its central task in 1965-1966 to fortify its technical basis and to increase the use rate of transportation facilities.

In 1965-1966 period the truck mobile transportation sector received a large number of trucks, trailers, passenger buses, and trackless trolley cars, thus increasing transportation capacity.

While automobile roads were expanded and road facilities were reorganized and reinforced, important sections were paved to further increase their handling capacity.

Thus, by increasing the truck repair capacity and the mechanization level of loading and unloading, driving recess time was reduced and the truck operating rate was increased.

Workers in this sector effectively utilized material conditions provided favorably for the development of truck transportation, and thus concentrating greatly on raising the use rate of transportation means.

First of all, on the basis of a scientific investigation of freight circulation by seasons and regions, truck transportation offices were newly established in several areas.

By further improving the command system and organizing specialized and concentrated transportation of important freight, seasonal and regional demands for transportation were met.

In particular more mobile repair stations were established at main road intersections and main freight transportation centers for mobile maintenance and repair, and the truck operating rate was decisively increased.

In 1965-1966 the rate of trailer transportation was increased. Operation of empty cars was eliminated. By adhering to the standard operational procedures transportation costs were systematically reduced. So this contributed to building up reserves of strategic materials such as gasoline and tires.

On the other hand, in the passenger transportation sector certain bus service sections were reorganized, and new sections were established. Bus service hours were reorganized for the convenience of passengers, and thus the demand for passenger transportation was adequately met.

Marine transportation: The marine transportation sector concentrated on strengthening the technical equipping of marine transportation in order to alleviate the burden of rail transportation and to more smoothly operate freight transportation for the national economy.

Workers in this sector expanded pier capacities, equipped high-freight volume port piers with equipment, led by automatic loading machines, more mechanized freight loading and unloading, and intrapremises freight transportation and thus increased marine transportation volume and marine transportation capacities.

They also expanded ship repair bases, granted active precedence to the production of reserve engines and reserve accessories, and broadly organized concentrated

repair. They introduced advanced machines and techniques such as shock absorbers for tug boats and markedly increased the technical provision coefficient of vessels.

With the increased capacity of vessels new navigation routes were opened to improve connections with railways. As the joint operation of railways and marine transportation was smoothly carried out, the volume of connecting freight transportation was greatly increased year after year.

Air transportation: The Korean Civil Air Service successfully also operated its international and domestic air transportation in 1965-1966.

During this period the civil air service, in addition to its passenger and freight transportation in the country, adequately guaranteed the vital operation of all sectors of the national economy such as meteorological observation, fish detection, geological exploration, and forest preservation.

In accordance with the bilateral agreements between Korea and the Soviet Union and between Korea and China, the regular international air service between P'yongyang and Moscow and P'yongyang and Peking was maintained.

COMMUNICATIONS

During 1965-1966 the communication sector reorganized and reinforced the already available communication facilities and brought communication networks closer to the consumers to guarantee their speed and accuracy and thus to fully guarantee the increasing demand of the populace for communication.

Great successes were registered during 1965-1966 in improving and strengthening the technical equipping of communication facilities.

First of all, in the wired communication sector communication facilities were unified into a single system, and the circuits between the capital and provinces, and the province and counties were increased. In the radio communication sector a radio communication system connecting the capital and provinces, and counties was established, and broadcasting output was markedly increased.

On the basis of a scientific investigation and study of existing communication routes and internal communication facilities within premises, all first-class routes and the majority of telephone lines between villages were reorganized and reinforced into model routes.

Above all by reorganizing, maintaining, and repairing the presently available broadcasting facilities, the sector increased the broadcasting output and thus met the public demand.

Especially in the wired broadcast sector the sector 62.9 percent of all villages were equipped with single wired broadcast sets and 99.4 percent of all villages were able to receive wired broadcasting.

In the postal communication sector the model of the Hyesan Post Office for prompt delivery of mail and publications and for increasing its service was emulated throughout the country. Thus the tasks postal communication faced were successfully pursued.

Especially with the increased international prestige of our country we further strengthened political, economic, and cultural exchanges with the socialist nations, the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and neutral nations.

Our country participated in the sixth conference of the Socialist Nations Postal Communication Cooperation Organization held in Peking, 21 June - 15 July, and exchanged views on several problems posed in international communication exchange.

On 15 June 1965 our country joined the international stamp collection league.

On 31 August 1965 in Rangoon our country signed the agreement on postal matters, the agreement on parcel service, and the agreement on telecommunication between our country and Burma. On 21 October at Bamako our country signed the agreement on postal exchange and the agreement on telecommunication between our country and the Republic of Mali.

On 6 January 1966 the agreement on postal exchange and the agreement on telecommunication between our country and Cambodia were signed at Phnom Penh. On 18 July the agreement on postal service was signed between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria at Algiers to open up the age of regular communication between the two countries.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

During 1965-1966 in the capital construction sector stress was placed on construction sites needed in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th, 12th, and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee and of the Party Delegation Conference, and construction was carried out with priority and concentration.

The industrial sector concentrated on construction necessary for scaling such important peaks as electric power, coal, steel, and chemical fertilizers as were envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, and more firmly fortified the self-sufficient basis of industry.

Because investments in capital construction in the industrial sector were concentrated on vital production construction sites in compliance with the party policy for capital construction to increase the effectiveness of investment, with the result that many objects were completed for operation.

In the electric power industry sector investments were concentrated and the construction of thermal power stations and large hydroelectric power stations was actively undertaken in compliance with the persistent policy of the party for combining hydroelectric power stations with thermal power plants and for concurrently developing large, medium, and small power plants. The construction of medium and small capacity power plants was actively accelerated to being begin operating some of them.

In compliance with the party policy for giving precedence to the extractive industry over the processing industry, construction of pits in mines and coal mines was

broadly undertaken. Construction of many mines and coal mines, large ore dressing plants, and coal dressing plants was vigorously pursued. A large number of medium and small coal mines and other mines were newly developed to further fortify the fuel and raw material bases of the country.

The metals industry sector rapidly accelerated the rebuilding and expansion of blast furnaces and the construction works for creating new metal production capacities.

The machine tool industry sector built machine plants and workshops to produce heavy machine facilities led by extracting facilities, metal facilities, chemical facilities, and farming facilities, and accessories in larger quantities.

The party and the government especially determined it as one of the key tasks for economic development to rapidly develop the chemical industry for the chemicalization of the national economy and to increase the production of chemical fertilizers and chemical goods, and allocated huge funds to this sector to massively carry out the construction of chemical plants.

During 1965-1966 the chemical industry sector pursued to the last stage the construction of large chemical plants and built a large number of medium and small chemical factories.

With the powerful support and aid from heavy industry, light industry and the fisheries industry made large strides.

In the light industry sector cloth workshops and dye workshops were organized for initial operation. The construction of confectionery workshops, soysauce factories, and tobacco factories and the construction of local industrial factories were actively undertaken.

In the fisheries sector refrigeration factories were built at fishing centers and at main cities. Marine product processing factories were built to supply more and better quality fish to the populace.

Thus the power of our self-sufficient industry was strengthened by all possible means, and the production capacity of all industrial products was markedly increased.

The rural economic sector, following the road charted in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," successfully pursued with the support and aid of the working class and the whole people the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural areas, and thus aggressively carried out construction work to strengthen the material-technical basis of the rural economy.

The sector rearranged the existing irrigation facilities, and pursued the large-scale irrigation projects already undertaken at the Yalu River and the Singye district, and at hundreds of medium and small irrigation projects. It successfully carried out a number of river improvement works such as dike construction at the Mujin-ch'on and the Hapchang-gan, and the embankment works at the Ch'ongch'on-gang and the Taeryong-gang, and thus more effectively protected land.

A large number of production facilities were built at cooperative farms in all parts of the country. During 1965-1966 priority in construction was on domestic animal pens, storage places, drying sites, and stationary thrashing sites.

In particular, the party and government, while concentrating on accelerating economic construction and pouring considerable energies into national defense construction, rapidly accelerated school construction for the successful enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education and the construction of cultural and welfare facilities.

In rural areas alone, a large number of cultural and welfare facilities such as schools, classrooms, propaganda rooms, clubs, kindergartens, day nurseries, public bathhouses, and barber shops were built.

The sector massively carried out the construction of houses to considerably improve the housing problem of toilers. Thus, from 1963 to 1966, the sector built 10.21 million square meters of houses in urban and rural areas for the convenience of toilers.

During 1965-1966 the capital construction sector carried out the building of the capital of the revolution, P'yongyang City, provincial capitals, and county centers as more grandiose and modern cities.

In P'yongyang City, the No. 1 building (in 1965), two dormitory buildings, and a movie studio at the Kim Il-song General University were completed.

The city accelerated the embankment of the Recreational Ground of Nungna-do, the expansion of the promenade along the Taedong-gang, and the dredging of the Taedong-gang river bed, and planted thousands of trees in parks and recreational grounds in the city.

Especially by broadly carrying out housing construction, service water and drainage works, central heating, and rezoning of houses, the city built P'yongyang as a beautiful, modern, and convenient capital of the revolution.

During 1965-1966 the capital construction sector thoroughly implemented the party policy for the industrialization of construction and further increased the weight of industrialization in construction and that of prefabrication.

In addition, toilers and technicians of the construction sector proposed numbers of inventive ideas and rationalization ideas, introducing most of them into work routines to save much labor force and fund.

In particular the construction sector gave precedence to the political and ideological task for revolutionization of toilers in the sector, and thoroughly implemented the Taean system and the Ch'ongsal-li method to improve the construction quality and to advance the completion date of construction.

COMMERCE

The commercial sector endeavored to expand the commercial networks appropriately to the new environment, to bring the networks closer to the populated areas, to create more sources of goods, and to supply more goods with better service to meet the public demand.

First of all, the sector not only worked on all sectors of the national economy to systematically produce goods urgently needed in the dietary life and cultural life of the people, but also correctly formulated plans of supplying produced goods and secured them. Thus it further firmly created the sources of goods to meet the growing public demands.

The commercial sector increased the proportion of direct delivery supplying, with the result that commodities were now rapidly supplied at lower costs.

The commercial sector, in addition to the above, reorganized and expanded such service networks as restaurants, barber shops, public bathhouses, laundries, dye-works, and repair shops to increase public services.

During 1965-1966 because of the epochal measures taken, the commercial networks were further expanded and their supply was increased, and the livelihood of the people became more affluent.

The commercial networks were expanded throughout cities, workers' districts, as well as cooperative farms, and work teams, and great volumes of commodities were supplied to rural inhabitants and farm members. Among the goods supplied to rural areas the volumes of clothing,

socks, shoes, cosmetics, stationeries were considerably increased over the preceding years.

In particular, the sector organized construction material stores in all cities and counties, broadly organized branch stores and consigned sales in the outskirts of cities and rural areas for the systematic sales of produced goods. Thus an orderly supply system of construction materials for the inhabitants was established.

In 1966 the gross sales of construction material goods and small farm implements showed a marked increase over 1965. Of these, most were general materials, cement, slaked lime, small tools, and paper products.

Foodstuff supplying was also reorganized and reinforced.

Commercial agencies and foodstuff processing factories sent agents production centers without losing time during the production and harvest time of commodities to make timely purchase and for processing and storing, thus increasing service and convenience in commodity supplying.

In particular, all food factories, food stores, hotels, and restaurants newly built and expanded processing and storage facilities at the truck crop centers and mobilized the whole masses for processing, with the result that the annual supplying was normalized. Of these, the production of truck crops was continuously increased, and during the second quarters of 1967 truck crops supply amounted to 1.8 times compared of the usual year levels.

After the Ministry of Fisheries directly took over the supplying of marine product to upgrade it, the ministry newly built and managed marine products sales stores and refrigeration and freezing facilities in cities and workers' districts, with the result that large quantities of fresh fish were supplied.

During 1965-1966 the rear supplying work in the workers' districts was also improved.

Through the struggle to implement Comrade Kim Il-sung's instruction issued during his in-person guidance in 1965 at the Hwanghae Steel Works, the bases for rear area supplying were firmly organized.

In particular subsidiary production teams composed of dependents were organized in all workers' districts to supply subsidiary foods such as meat and truck crops. Cooperative farms in the vicinity of workers' districts were selected as the bases for the rear supplying of workers' districts, and the subsidiary foods of toilers were guaranteed.

Purchasing and Food Administration

In 1965-1966 the purchasing and food administration sector endeavored to guarantee industrial raw materials through purchasing and the growing public demand, to improve food storage to prevent food grain losses, to increase the efficiency in food processing, and to better supply food to toilers.

To do this, the party and the government gave serious attention to improving purchasing and food administration, allocated enormous amounts of labor force, facilities, and fund to this sector to further firmly fortify the material-technical basis of this sector.

In 1966 Comrade Kim Il-song provided in-person guidance at the food administration office in Hwangju-gun, at the Hwanghae Steel Works, and at the food administration office in Onch'on-gun, and instructed them to carefully store foods in the hands of the state, to repair and reorganize rice mills throughout the country to decisively increase the rice cleaning rate, to improve food wrapping materials, to prevent waste and loss of foods at all food handling places, and to increase the food stockpiles of the state.

Endorsing this programmatic instruction, the purchasing and food administration sector set up a food administration office in Hwangju-gun as the model for the whole country, and commenced the struggle by the entire party and all the people to raise rice mills in all provinces, cities, and counties to that level.

At the same time, the peripheries of food warehouses and food processing factories were paved with concrete. Product warehouses and attached buildings were rearranged. Installation of rail side lines was accelerated. Thus the material-technical basis of the food administration sector was firmly organized.

The sector improved the food supplying system for residents to suit the changing and developing living environment of the populated areas and raised the level of mechanization and automation of food supply centers.

In particular foods were continuously supplied to toilers at cheap prices, about 8 percent of purchase prices.

The purchasing sector carried out the purchasing of industrial raw materials whose demand was growing, food grains, various types of foodstuffs, economic oil and fat crops, meats, and other agricultural products to adequately satisfy the public demands, and also carried out the regular purchasing and supplying of used materials, wild fruits, and fiber materials.

Highly supporting in this year as well the party's consistent policy for correctly combining the interests of the state with those of the individual, the purchasing sector fully mobilized in diversified forms the sources of purchasing.

In particular, workers in the purchasing sector all over the country, in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for dispensing with the obsolete purchasing methods and for adopting advanced commercial purchasing methods, applied diversified purchasing forms and methods such as consigned sales, mobile purchases, and exchange purchases so as to make the broad masses self-consciously participate in purchasing.

FINANCE

The budgets for 1965 and 1966 adequately guaranteed financially accomplishing the task of accelerating economic construction, of strengthening national defense construction, and of improving the public livelihood.

Because the plan for the state budgetary revenues for the 1965-1966 period was superbly carried out, a surplus of revenue over expenditures was achieved while large funds were invested in economic construction, national defense construction, and in improving the people's livelihood.

In the state budgetary revenues for 1965 and 1966 transaction income and the profits of state-operated enterprises showed a large increase over the usual year level. More than 98 percent of the state budgetary revenue was derived from the socialist economy.

Thanks to the expenditure of vast state funds and the devoted laboring struggle of the people, enormous success was attained in building the material-technical basis for the successful scaling of the high peaks of the Seven-Year Plan.

In compliance with the basic direction charted by the party for giving precedence to the extractive and motive power industries and for continuously pouring great energies into the main peaks led by the primary processing sectors, funds for capital construction were concentratedly on productive construction in these sectors.

Thus, the production capacities of electric power, coal, ores, steel, steel materials, chemical fertilizers,

farm chemicals, and chemical fibers showed systematic increase, and the extended reproduction of the national economy was strongly guaranteed.

In the budget for 1965 and 1966 vast of funds were distributed also to the development of light industry, transportation, and the rural economy to strengthen the material-technical bases of these sectors.

Consequently, a large number of irrigation projects and productive construction sites were completed. Large, medium, and small rivers were improved. Modern houses were built. Large numbers of farm implements were supplied free of charge.

Thanks to the repeated support and aid of the party and the government, the material-technical basis needed for the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural areas, and agricultural production was increased.

During 1965-1966, based on the rapid development of the national economy and the growth of national income, huge funds from the state budget were expended to improve the people's material-cultural life and to promote social welfare.

In particular, in compliance with the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and the programmatic instruction contained in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," following the abolition of tax in kind at 972 cooperative farms in 1965 the revolutionary step was taken in 1966 to completely abrogate the agricultural tax in kind.

Consequently, all cooperative farms were now able to allocate all their own income to economic and cultural construction and the improvement of livelihood, and the Korean peasants now live in a system which does not know tax for the first time in world history.

In accordance with the preparations for general nine-year compulsory technical education, the protection of children, and the convenience of mothers, the party and government expended large funds to educational, cultural, and public health work in order to promote public welfare.

Banking

Our banking system is composed of the Central Bank, the Industrial Bank, and the Trade Bank according to the roles they play in the national economy and their economic contents.

In 1965 the banks fortified the reorganized banking system and improved their work methods to be appropriate to the new banking system and the development of the national economy. Thus they contributed to better implementing the party's banking policy, to accelerating socialist construction, and to improving the people's livelihood.

Because the banks in 1966 strengthened financial statistics to accord with the developing realities of socialist construction, they greatly contributed to establishing the thrift system in all sectors of the national economy, and to the frugal management of the nation's housekeeping through proper financial and property control.

The Central Bank: This is an issuance bank. It controls monetary circulation, organizes noncash settlements throughout the nation, receives and expends state budget funds, supplies floating funds, funds for capital construction, and funds for major repairs, and monetarily registers the fixed property of the state. It performs the a supervisory function and exercises the financial control over the general sectors of the national economy.

During 1965-1966 the Central Bank closely combined the supervision and control over all fund supplying, settlements, and the use of fixed property with economic control and management of enterprises, and organized and developed as a mass task the economizing of funds in all sectors, their faster turnover, and the proper control and use of property. Thus it strengthened financial guidance and control to fulfill state plans by indexes.

In 1966 the Central Bank newly established five additional branches to cope with the expansion of the scale of the national economy in certain parts of the country and with new construction.

Fund supplying: It improved the supplying of floating funds and strengthened control over them to make it possible to actively seek out internal reserves and to make better use of available assets. Consequently, as in 1965, in 1966 it was able to guarantee production with less funds compared to the 1965 level.

With the expansion and development of the national economy, and the increase in the economic transactions of agencies and enterprises, the number of transactions for payment settlement by the bank was increased every year. The number of transactions of savings settlement in 1966 showed an increase of 109 percent over 1965.

The Bank further strengthened its technical-economic and to introduce economical design into capital construction and major repair works and to guarantee the technical-scientific demand of structures and the rational fund use. It contributed to eliminating superfluous decorations in designs, to eliminating waste in construction, to reducing the consumption standards of such materials as steel, lumber, and cement, and to hunting for internal reserves.

Registration of fixed property and their supervision: The Bank thoroughly established the registration system of fixed property, intensified propaganda and explanation for the active protection and control of fixed property in all sections, and guided all sectors to effectively mobilize and utilize idle facilities and fixtures by increasing the use rate of facilities.

In particular the Bank exercised supervision so as to make everyone correctly adhere to the system and order in abolishing fixed property at factories and enterprises, and in property transfer between enterprises to make the maximal use of facilities.

Currency circulation: To cope with the new situation in which the currency income of workers, cooperative peasants, and office employees showed increases, the Bank correctly exercised the systematic manipulation of cash circulation to increase the turnover rate of currency and their circulation rate. Consequently, the vast amount of currency expended as the purchasing money during the fourth quarter of 1964 was completely recovered by the Bank during the first half of 1965, and vast funds related to settlements and distribution at cooperative farms and the purchasing of agricultural products in the fourth quarter of 1964 were properly underwritten.

In 1966 cash circulated at the regional unit was recovered basically in the region concerned. Thus without increasing the amount of cash released, increasing cash transactions were adequately guaranteed. Also by strengthening the inspection and control of agencies and enterprises, nonproductive expenditures were curtailed as far as possible.

The Trade Bank: Under the guidance of the Central Bank this bank engages in international settlement of trade and nontrade transactions and is in charge of foreign currency exchange and travelers' checks, foreign remittance. And it exercises economic control over the fulfillment of the trade plan, the acquisition of foreign currency, and the expenditure of foreign currency.

With the expansion and development of our foreign trade, the scale and scope of foreign settlements have been further widened. The Bank has established transaction relations with a considerable number of banks of capitalist countries, and the amount of foreign settlements is on the increase year after year.

The Trade Bank is strengthening financial control and guidance over import and export firms, and is contributing to increased earnings of foreign currency.

The Commercial Bank: This bank is in charge of short-term loans to agencies and enterprises in all sectors of the national economy, domestic and international insurance, savings, and individual remittance, and exercises financial control and guidance over cooperative farms.

Loans: By correctly making loans on time for the funds temporary short in the management activities of enterprises, and exercising financial control and providing direct guidance, the bank resolves knotty links and contributes to the regularizing enterprise activities.

By finding funds seasonally short at cooperative enterprises and purchasing stores without accumulating enough of their own funds, the bank guarantees the management activities of cooperative enterprises and exercises guidance and control to enable them to manage enterprises with their own funds without relying on loans.

Financial control and guidance over cooperative farms: By establishing the bookkeeping computation system at cooperative farms through intensified financial planning, by proper execution of cash and noncash settlement, providing in field guidance and inspection of financial and management activities, the bank made specific contributions to realizing the programmatic task proposed in "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question."

At each unit the Commercial Bank created a model for financial and management activities at cooperative farms,

extended it to cooperative farms under its jurisdiction to increase monetary income and to economize expenditures, and aided cooperative farms in protecting and managing farm property and making ordinary budget computations.

People's savings: Savings in our country are handled at provincial, city, and county branches of the Commercial Bank, at savings stores and agencies established in populated areas, and post suboffices.

For public convenience savings agencies are established in streets and villages.

Savings income during the past 3 years (1964-1966) handled by the Commercial Bank showed a 143.4 percent increase over the three-year period before the establishment of the Commercial Bank, and the average savings balance rose by 205.7 percent.

State insurance: State insurance work is handled by the city and county branches of the Commercial Bank, and by state insurance agents dispatched to all agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

State insurance enforced in our country includes property damage insurance and personal injury insurance. This insurance contributes to the protection of socialist ownership and private property against unexpected disasters, and to the systematic planning of the people's livelihood.

Our foreign insurance includes marine, railway, and air insurance, and ship insurance and reinsurance.

As of the close of 1966, over 80 percent of those who were eligible for insurance contract were covered by insurance. Income from the premiums for personal injury showed a 135 percent rise during the past three-year (1964-1966) period.

Great advances were made also in foreign insurance. The Insurance Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean Insurance Company have established agents for damage inspection and liquidation at major foreign ports.

Our country has joined the delegation conference of the socialist insurance agencies and the Asian and African Insurance and Reinsurance League (joined in September 1964).

National Land Control

Great successes were recorded in 1965-1966 also in the national land control sector which contributes to the rapid growth of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood by protecting and controlling our national land and resources, and real estate.

National land control system and national land planning: The national land control sector constantly gave priority attention to improving the national land control system appropriately to ever-changing new realities to thoroughly execute the party policy of making national land construction, catch up with national land control, and to intensify and developing such control.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for the unified control by one ministry of national land control formerly in charge of various ministries and central agencies, the Ministry of Interior in charge of roads, rivers, land, forests, coastal areas, territorial waters, and resources preservation was established in October 1962. Its function and operating level were greatly improved.

Thereafter, on 10 February 1964 Comrade Kim Il-song further expanded the scope of national land control and organized the Ministry of National Land Control to centrally control the previous works for which the Ministry of Interior was responsible, as well as such city management works as buildings, installations, service water and sewage, heating facilities, gardens and groves, and cultural relics. And he issued instructions on more thoroughly organizing the national land control system.

Thus in April 1964 the Ministry of National Land Control came into being, and the national land control system from the central to terminal agencies was established in an orderly way.

The Taaen work system was thoroughly implemented in this sector in 1965-1966 in order to successfully implement the vast tasks this sector faced. Thus the level of planning, labor administration, and enterprises control was raised one stage higher.

Establishment of the unitary national land control system and its intensification and development opened up

broad vistas for centrally building, rearranging, and beautifying national land and real estate by rationally developing and utilizing the natural resources of the country.

The national land sector organized the national land survey team composed of scholars, technicians, specialists, and college students to give precedence to national land planning over national land construction. Each administrative unit was required to survey actual conditions of national lands. This resulted in the compilation of basic data to determine directions for the long-term distribution in the 15 sectors, including land, forest, roads, rivers, industry, agriculture, and populated areas.

Based on this accomplishment, the national land planning sector, adhering to Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction at the Party Delegation Conference, actively formulated the general national land planning correctly combining long-term tasks with current tasks so as to reorganize our national economy into a wartime posture.

Thus during 1965-1966 the sector drafted a number of general regional national land plans, general county (district) national land plans, and general provincial (city) national land plans. These plans closely reflected the party's design for the balanced development of all regions of the country by rationally combining economic interests with national defense interests.

The national land sector, in accordance with the general national land plan, executed national land construction and national land control during 1965-1966, with considerable results.

Land, rivers, and road control: The Land Law of the republic was adopted on 28 March 1964.

It aims at thoroughly protecting all land in compliance with the land policy of the Korean Workers' Party and at contributing to the growth of the national economy and the material-cultural life of the people through the rational use of all land.

The party and government is always paying close attention to land protection and control. In particular, to properly protect agricultural land and maximally increase the land use rate, they organized land construction corps at city and county agricultural agencies and executed land control as a nationwide task.

During 1965-1966 the central elements in land control consisted of reorganizing land suitably for mechanization and with high productivity and in creating shelf-type wet and dry fields.

In particular, the state vigorously pursued the task of creating shelf-type wet and dry fields, vital in increasing land productivity and safety, in addition to land improvement in the P'yongyang area, advancing in the agricultural development in high mountainous regions and inland areas.

Great successes were registered also in river improvements in 1965-1966.

The party and government assigned state-operated enterprises large rivers, and cooperative farms medium and small rivers to utilize them as sources of hydroelectric power and water for agriculture and industry, as well as to protect farm land against the flood damage, and to further beautify the country.

River construction and improvement was carried out as a mass movement beginning with structures that can protect farm land, cities, and roads along railways, and roads, among the structures which are hazardous during the flood season.

The national land sector, in addition to the levee construction along rivers, added stone covering, tree planting, and turf planting, firmly built drainage gates and other structures for long-term use.

In particular, the sector closely combined river improvement with afforestation, flood control to abundantly create water resources, to prevent landslides, and to control floods.

The national land sector carried out road construction and bridge reconstruction and expansion to strengthen the national defense potential and to fully meet the demands of the national economy for transportation.

Thus, the technical conditions of roads densely extended to cities, rural areas, plains, and mountainous regions were markedly improved.

Buildings, service water and sewage, and gardens and groves: The government of the republic massively built public buildings, houses, service water and sewage

facilities, gardens, and groves to rapidly improve the material-cultural life of the people during 1965-1966.

Our rural areas are well supplied with production facilities, modern houses, and cultural and welfare facilities built with state funds in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question."

During 1965-1966 city-building major repair shops and building facilities maintenance offices, and county national land control offices, following the party policy for bringing control up to the level of construction, carried out repair and maintenance according to annual and quarterly repair plans to make toilers devote themselves without any disruption of socialist construction.

In our country workers and office employees rent houses only at charges of about 1 percent of their average monthly living expenses. Moreover, their houses are equipped even with dressers, cupboards, heater, and other furniture and fixtures.

In support of Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued on 6 July 1966 for generalizing throughout the country the model created by Ch'ollima Pukse-dong in elegantly organizing buildings and villages by establishing the people's control system, this sector managed as a mass movement buildings, service water and sewage facilities, streets, and parks.

In support of this instruction issued by Comrade Kim Il-song people all over the country not only repaired themselves roofs, walls, and room floors of their own houses, but also beautified streets and villages.

The service water and sewage sector organized the existing service water and sewage system in a modern and sanitary way.

At the same time, areas with bad water introduced simple water purification facilities. Pumps were replaced by diesel and other power sources at reservoirs and pumping stations.

The afforestation sector massively carried out afforestation in residential areas, parks, recreational grounds, municipal and county sites, workers' districts, and industrial areas to beautify them, and organized streets and villages in the cultural and sanitary manner.

In addition to afforestation efforts, construction of zoos and botanical gardens was actively accelerated. Thus many zoos and botanical gardens in all provinces, cities, and counties led by the P'yongyang Botanical Garden with 62,000 plants of 2,000 varieties and the P'yongyang Zoo with over 97,000 animals of 950 species were elegantly built to contribute to the cultural recreation of the public and to spread scientific knowledge.

Revolutionary relics, scenic points, cultural relics: The Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic made a general survey and excavation of revolutionary relics, scenic locations, and cultural relics, drafted several measures during 1965-1966 for their preservation and management, and carried them out.

During 1965-1966 the entire course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle fought with blood by the anti-Japanese guerrillas under Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership for 15 years with the red banner of communism and the great banner of national liberation flying high. And the construction of the great monument commemorating the victory of the Poch'onbo battle, signifying the victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force on their march toward the fatherland over brigandish Japanese imperialism and the confidence in victory they inspired in the Korean people.

Such revolutionary relics as the bivouac at Konch'ang where the anti-Japanese guerrilla force personally led by Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1939 bivouaced on their march again to the fatherland were superbly refurbished.

In addition, the revolutionary relics at Unggi and Najin where in 1940 soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force waged bloody struggles after advancing into the fatherland, and the tombs of the anti-Japanese fighters in the Musan areas were reorganized and repaired.

In particular the Myongsin School, the rocks, and the bugle location in Kangdong-gun where the indomitable revolutionary fighter, Kim Hyong-jik, organized the anti-Japanese struggle and indoctrinated the younger generation, and relics and monuments permeated with his lofty revolutionary spirit were excellently organized, and the monument to commemorate Kim Hyong-jik's achievements was built.

Places of historical scenic beauty were also properly organized. Everywhere we have scenic areas of utmost natural beauty. The major sites alone number 100. Of these, 15 are preserved and managed by the state.

These scenic locations cared for by our ancestors throughout the long history of our country now serve for the first time in our era as the cultural rest centers of our people.

In 1965-1966 we also prepared to develop and construct famous places such as Kumgang-san and Myohyang-san. New routes to important scenic places such as Pakyon falls and Yaksan-dong were built, and cultural facilities were rearranged and reinforced.

Even though the economic power and defense potential of the country had to be strengthened, the government of the republic actively investigated and excavated national cultural treasures and invested huge funds in this sector during 1965-1966.

Thus the P'yohun-sa temple in Kumgang-san, the Ch'onju-sa temple in Yaksan-dong, the Osun-jong pavilion of P'yongyang, the Kyonam-nu pavilion of Sariwon, and the ice cellar of Haeju -- destroyed during the Fatherland Liberation War -- were restored. The Taedong-mun gate, the east gate of P'yongyang, the K'oegung-jong pavilion of Hyesan, and the Tonmun-nu pavilion of the Sangsu Castle -- all these distorted in their architectural form by the Japanese imperialists -- were restored to their original forms.

The survey of cultural heritages was actively carried out. An overall re-survey of cultural treasures, textual studies, and the compilation of data were also continued. Many relics of patriotic struggles such as the site of the great victory at Kuju, and the site of the great victory by the righteous army during the Imjin War at Immyong were surveyed and excavated. This contributed to further enriching our cultural treasure house.

Labor Administration

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, earlier exhorted us: "Labor creates the wealth of human society and is the source of all human happiness," and "A happy socialist society can be built only by the creative labor of millions of toiling masses."

Therefore, our party has consistently given close attention to improving labor administration in controlling labor. By pursuing a correct policy in each period of the

economic development, our party satisfactorily solved the vast demand for labor made by socialist construction and made it possible for all toilers to perform their work with vigor and efficiency.

Highly upholding the decisions of the 10th, 12th and 13th Plenums of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, all sectors of the national economy during 1965-1966 further improved and strengthened labor administration by rationally organizing the labor force, scientifically setting up labor norms, improving wage structures, and improving the technical and skill level of toilers.

Labor organization: Comrade Kim Il-song cordially instructed on improving and strengthening labor administration, and emphasized: "Today those who properly organize the labor force and economize it are the those who solve the most important problem in building our country." To rationally utilize labor resources we maximally drew all eligible toilers into production and construction.

First of all, we introduced on a wide scale the female labor force into the light labor sector to organize subfactories and home work teams so that even dependents could manage them.

Also in compliance with "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question" workers, office workers, families of war deads originally from rural areas, and discharged soldiers were massively dispatched to rural areas.

Consequently, the qualitative structure of the rural labor force showed a marked improvement, and the nuclear posts of socialist rural areas were better fortified.

During 1965-1966 the labor administration sector thoroughly embodied the Tae'an work system. Thus, through the balanced distribution of the labor force between the productive sector and the nonproductive sector, between the basic production sector and the auxiliary production sector, between industry and agriculture, and between regions the labor administration sector drastically reduced the labor force in the nonproductive sector, and guaranteed the priority increase of the labor force in the productive sector.

In particular, such nonproductive sectors as commerce, purchasing, national land control, education, culture, and public health formulated the standards for labor force distribution after scientifically calculating their work load. On this basis it reduced labor force in these sectors. The labor force in the basic industries led by the extractive industry was decisively increased.

While ensuring the balance of the labor force between the basic production sector and the auxiliary production sector, the productive sectors increased the proportion of direct workers in the basic production sector, and increased throughout the national economy the extractive labor force, marine labor force, and lumbering labor force.

In September 1966, the party and the government performed another act of great solicitude for female workers.

The six-hour working system was enforced for those mother workers with more than three children under 13 years of age among mother workers engaged in manual labor in all sectors of the national economy. Almost 100,000 mother workers benefitted by this.

Labor administration was further rationalized by the full utilization of the 480-minute working hours, reorganization of working hours in the sectors subject to seasonal fluctuation, and the rational organization of working shifts in the processing industry.

Labor compensation organization: In compliance with the party policy for thoroughly implementing the socialist principle of distribution the state adopted several important measures.

First of all, in 1965 the state rationally set up the skill grades for wages to fit realistic demands, and generally reassessed the skill grades of workers.

By so doing, the technical and skill level of workers was correctly reassessed. Moreover, the rational balance in skill grades between sectors of the national economy, between enterprises, and between kinds of jobs was guaranteed, and the wage scales by works was correctly formulated.

Thus, in 1966 in all sectors of the national economy a wage payment system designed to evaluate the volume of

labor as well as the quality of labor and economization task was fully introduced.

In several sectors, such as coal mines, other mines, forestry, commerce, service, purchasing, the reed production sector, and the state-operated agricultural sector, previous regulations for wage payment were revised or supplemented or revamped to fit realities.

Cooperative farms generally allied labor compensation organization combining the system of preferred treatment of work teams and the subteam management system.

During 1965-1966 efforts related to labor norms played a great role in improving and strengthening enterprise control.

In 1965, the state newly established the state committee for labor norms directly under the Ministry of Labor and its standing agency, the state labor norm office. Under its guidance this office organized teams for labor norm rulings for all sectors of the national economy.

Thus, in 1966 all ministries, control bureaus, and enterprises thoroughly analyzed and scrutinized the actual conditions in ruling on labor norms at their own units, and on this basis fully developed the work related to the ruling of labor norms.

Cooperative farms expanded the scope of drafting the work norm table to raise the control and management level of farms. They greatly contributed to adhering to the socialist principle of distribution.

With further improvement and development of labor organization and efforts related to labor norms, the participation rate in the contract system showed an increase in all sectors of the national economy.

Improvement of technology and skills: In compliance with the party policy for strengthening the training of labor reserves and for improving the technical and skill level of toilers, all sectors of the national economy improved the technical and skill learning system to fit the demands of the new environment.

Labor administration agencies directly took over the technical and skill learning system formerly handled by mass organizations, concentrated on retraining highly

skilled workers, and in 1966 newly began to manage work team leader schools and workshop leader schools.

By the close of 1966, all sectors of the national economy organized dozens of skilled worker schools (including highly skilled worker training centers), work team leader schools, several workshop leader schools, and at these schools trained thousands of excellent skilled workers, highly skilled workers, and primary command personnel.

During 1965-1966, the examination of skilled workers in those sectors requiring skills was also systematically carried out. This resulted in many toilers being trained as skilled and highly skilled workers.

A large number of technicians and specialists were newly trained through the educational system designed for learning while working, led by factory colleges and various educational systems.

As the technical-skill level of toilers and their inventive creativity were further raised, technical renovation and the struggle for increased production were vigorously pursued.

With the vigorous development of the technical renovation movement, the mechanization, automation, electrification, and chemicalization of the production processes were accelerated. Here the problem of the overburdened labor force was satisfactorily resolved.

Labor protection: In compliance with the party policy for giving precedence to labor protection over production, during 1965-1966 facilities for labor protection were further improved and perfected by adopting advanced techniques, and strict order and discipline were established in this task.

All sectors of the national economy further expanded various labor safety facilities and rearranged and improved labor sanitation facilities and auxiliary sanitary facilities with state funds and internal reserves.

Beginning in 1966, the party and government granted another benefit to workers engaged in outdoor work by supplying them free of charge cotton-padded winter clothes to guarantee their working conditions.

In addition to cotton-padded winter clothes, the state supplied toilers materials for labor protection, necessities for work, entrophic, and other materials for labor protection.

During 1965-1966 the rear area supplying work for workers was also constantly strengthened.

The state built bachelors' dormitories, kindergartens, and day nurseries for the convenience of bachelors and women and contributed to the promotion of children's health.

During 1965-1966, many women not only received the prenatal and postnatal 77-day vacation and the 14-29 day regular and supplementary vacations, but also were fully guaranteed recesses during work appropriately for the concrete conditions of the particular sectors concerned.

MATERIAL-CULTURAL LIFE

Based on the vast development of socialist construction and the national economy vigorously striding along at the Ch'ollima tempo, the material-cultural life of our people is daily becoming more and more affluent.

In 1966 per capita national income was 510 won, or 1.2 times over the 1962 level.

Thanks to measures taken by the party and the government for a constant production rise and for improvements in the standard of living, the monetary income of workers and office workers increased in 1965-1966. At the same time, retail prices of consumer goods were markedly reduced. Thus real wages toilers systematically increased.

During 1965-1966, workers and office workers received, in addition to wages, vast additional benefits from the state, such as materials for labor protection, a free supply of materials for preferred treatment, almost free food supply and house rent, electric supply, city water and fuel supply.

Winter allowances were paid to workers and office workers in mountainous regions, led by Chagang-do and Yanggang-do, and winter clothes were distributed free of charge.

Especially in 1966, while exerting considerable effort in defense construction in coping with the American imperialist policy of provoking war, our party, based on gains achieved in socialist economic construction, adopted bold measures to further improve the standard of living.

The fifth meeting of the third session of the Supreme People's Assembly convened in April 1966 adopted the law on completely abolishing the agricultural tax in kind, and at the sixth meeting of the third session convened in November it adopted the law concerning enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education.

The enforcement of the complete abolishment of this agricultural tax in kind following the exemption of 972 cooperative farms from agricultural tax in kind in 1965 forever liberated our peasants from exploitation and oppression by tax burdens. Our peasants now live for the first time in a world which knows of no taxes.

During 1965-1966 the government of the republic also built with state materials and funds large numbers of modern rural houses and the cultural and welfare facilities of cooperative farms. It cut rental fees of agricultural machinery and raised the purchase prices of agricultural products, thus giving the peasants vast additional benefits.

During 1965-1966 the government of the republic also appropriated large sums to developing education, culture, and public health.

In particular, by announcing the law on the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education and by extending compulsory education by two years, it further elevated the educational level of the new generation and the general cultural level of society.

In our country free education from elementary schools to colleges is in force. Even state scholarships are awarded to students in higher technical and professional schools and colleges. At vast financial cost the state supplies uniforms at low cost by seasons to students ranging from elementary schools to colleges, thus alleviating the financial burden on parents.

The government of the republic has continuously given serious solicitude to overseas Korean citizens. It sent 875.1 million yen (Japanese currency) in 1965 and 886.4 million yen (Japanese currency) in 1966 for the national education of children of Korean residents in Japan. With this vast subsidy for education, subsidies sent for Korean residents totaled 5,317,650,000 yen.

By adopting the measure to reducing the working hours of working mothers to six hours in order to protect

children and increase convenience for mothers, the government made it possible for them to give that much more attention to family and children.

The state reorganized and expanded kindergartens and day nurseries in order to protect children and for convenience to mothers. More children at such institutions are being cared at financial costs to the state.

Our workers, office workers, and farm members are guaranteed by regular state paid vacation, and women receive a 77 day paid vacation before and after confinement. Moreover, each year a large number of workers, peasants, and cooperative farm members are guaranteed rest and convalescence.

The state also operates boys' camps. Large numbers of boys corps members enjoyed joyful camp life at state expense during summer vacations in 1965-1966.

EDUCATION

While thoroughly implementing our party's educational policy during 1965-1966 for closely combining school with practical life, and educational with productive labor, a great deal was accomplished.

First of all, in accordance with comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on 23 February 1965 at the general party meeting of the Ministry of Higher Education, the struggle to revolutionize intellectuals and to improve the training of national cadres to be appropriate to the demands of socialist and communist construction was strenuously waged, and new advance were registered.

Highly upholding the decisions of the eleventh plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress, higher education and scientific research were improved and strengthened. Curricula, instruction programs, and textbooks for various grades were updated.

In accordance with the party policy for developing physical education as a movement of the whole people, schools of various grades achieved successes in training the new breed of excellent person with wisdom, virtue, and physical stamina demanded in socialist and communist construction.

In particular, preparations were vigorously undertaken to successfully implement the ordinance adopted at the sixth meeting of the third session of the Supreme People's Assembly concerning the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education beginning in April 1967.

In 1966 the education sector marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Comprehensive University.

Kindergarten Education

The Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic have always stressed the proper rearing of children and to the effective guarantee of women's social pursuits.

In 1965, in accordance with the comrade Kim Il-song's 25 May 1965 instructions issued to cadres of party and power organs and to deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly, the political and practical level of indoctrinators was improved, and kindergartens were massively constructed in rural areas, making kindergarten buildings in rural areas the best.

Kindergartens have been established and are being operated in wherever women work, in urban areas, workers' districts, as well as in rural areas and remote mountainous areas. At these kindergartens about 60% (as of the close of 1966) of eligible children are encompassed and they are being excellently indoctrinated and reared at state and society expenses.

The national conference of kindergarten nurses and teachers held in October 1966 was vital in the rearing and indoctrination of children.

At the national conference of kindergarten nurses and teachers held under the direct guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader, comrade Kim Il-song issued a programmatic instruction on improving and strengthening children's education and indoctrination.

Through the struggle to implement this instruction issued by comrade Kim Il-song, the kindergarten education sector strongly organized the ranks of teachers and indoctrinators, and markedly raised their political and practical level.

By further strengthening communist indoctrination of kindergarten children and by the firm building of the material-technical basis of kindergartens, as a result kindergartens are managed and operated with cleanliness and elegance, and children are reared wholesomely.

Primary Education

In 1965 in the elementary and middle school education the reorganization of the curriculum, instruction program, and some textbooks was undertaken to better suit the age and psychological characteristics of students. In the elementary school the instruction program and textbooks of Korean language and arithmetic were revised. In the middle school literature and grammar were reorganized into the Korean language, and Korean language instruction was further strengthened.

Guidance and methodology lectures were given broadly to strengthen experimental and practical education at all schools and to improve instructional methods. The scientific knowledge and communist character of students were improved.

In 1966 the primary education sector actively pursued preparations for enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education, while consolidating gains in seven-year compulsory secondary education.

This sector gave priority to training teachers year after year and broadly organized the task of improving instructor quality. While massively building new schools and new classrooms, the sector strengthened the material-technical basis of existing schools.

In this sector the technical school networks were broadly laid out, and all conditions necessary for enforcement of general nine-year education were fully provided.

The sixth conference of the third session of the Supreme People's Assembly in November 1966 adopted an ordinance for the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education. It thus extended compulsory education by two years and thus opened up prospects for markedly elevating the educational level of the new generation and the cultural level of society in general.

In compliance with the ordinance, the two-year technical school and the three-year middle school were merged into the five-year middle school. Thus beginning in April 1967, nine-year compulsory technical education through the four-year elementary school and the five-year middle school came into being.

With the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education, the five-year middle school newly organized in our people's educational system as the first stage of secondary education trains the younger generation as excellent workers of the new society equipped with science and technology. Herein lies the essential feature of general nine-year compulsory technical education and its superiority.

The primary education sector endeavored to rationally distribute school networks to fully guarantee general nine-year compulsory technical education, to study and perfect the course program and the instruction program to suit the new school system, and to compile and publish textbooks and reference materials.

Capable scientists, technicians, specialists from colleges and other grades of schools, scientific research institutes, and related sectors were massively drawn into compiling textbooks for various school grades, and this task was actively pursued.

Through the struggle to implement the programmatic instructions issued by comrade Kim Il-song at the party conference of the Ministry of Higher Education for revolutionizing intellectuals and the decisions of the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, the political and ideological level of instructors was markedly raised, their ranks were better organized, and their quality was also markedly improved.

By carrying out in depth communist indoctrination with its basic element in class indoctrination in combination with indoctrination in revolutionary traditions, large successes were recorded in indoctrinating young students to become faithful to the party and the leader.

Adult Education

In 1965, by production activities of toilers and by geographic conditions, the adult education sector rationally organized and revamped toilers' middle schools for their study convenience.

To allow the educational content of toilers' middle schools to catch up with developing objective realities, new curricula were formulated, the instruction program for nine subjects led by the Korean language and arithmetic was drafted, and textbooks were revised.

In 1966 in accordance with the teachings contained in comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," further efforts were made in operating toilers' middle schools so as to teach general knowledge and technology equivalent to that possessed by middle school graduates or better.

The sector reorganized toilers' school networks, and strongly organized the ranks of lecturers. By further elevating their political and practical level through methodological and demonstration studies, self-identity was established in instruction, while dogmatism and formalism were overcome.

Secondary Technical Education

In our country each city and county has had several technical schools and higher technical schools. In addition to these, there are higher physics schools specializing in natural science education, higher professional schools designed to train assistant engineers, and foreign language schools.

During 1965 this sector generally overhauled the curricula and instruction programs of technical schools and higher technical schools, and the material-technical basis, their laboratories, research sections, training workshops, experimental farms, and livestock farms were strengthened.

An orderly system of supplying experimental and training materials and equipment was established by encompassing ministries, major factories, enterprises, and county cooperative farm management committees concerned. Large numbers of experimental farms and livestock farms were strongly organized with modern training equipment and materials, and new educated toilers were trained.

These technical schools established in response to the urgent needs of socialist construction have graduated 530,000 students thus far. They thus have superbly accomplished the mission of training the new generation as educated toilers possessing adequate general knowledge and modern technical skills.

Technical schools which is going out of existence after completing their historical mission, have made great contributions to our people's education as the forerunners of schools combining general education with technical

education, education with productive labor, as pioneers who have paved the way for general nine-year compulsory technical education.

By 1966 higher technical schools which had been established throughout the country trained a total of 260,000 technicians and middle-grade specialists, and thus contributed to meeting urgently growing demands in the national economy for technicians.

With the progress made in socialist construction, the urgent task of training technicians with quality, rather than massively training technicians in a short period of time, has been proposed.

The ordinance adopted at the sixth session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly proposed extending the period of training of higher technical schools from the present 2 years to 2-4 years, and to newly establish two-year high school.

Secondary Technical Education for Learning While Working

In the northern half of the republic, in addition to the regular schools, an educational system enabling toiling youth to receive scientific skills while working has been established at factories, enterprises, farms and livestock farms, and at higher technical schools while regularly engaging in production.

In compliance with Cabinet decision No 3, 15 January 1965, the system of learning while working was further strengthened.

At each major factory and enterprise a higher factory technical school was established, and the correspondence courses and courses for active cadres were established at these schools.

Beginning in 1965, at higher technical schools and higher factory schools correspondence courses were extended to 3 years by extending them 1 year so as to accommodate the features of the system of learning while working, and the material and technical basis of schools was firmly organized.

At the same time, priority was given to publishing large volumes of textbooks and reference materials in order

to guarantee the conditions for students to study. Qualified engineers and specialists at factories and enterprises were concurrently appointed instructors on a broad scale in order to improve the quality of instruction in specialized subjects.

As of the close of 1966, the number of students studying while working at higher factory technical schools was as much as two-thirds of the total students enrolled at higher technical schools.

In 1966 the number of graduates of higher technical schools and secondary professional schools rose by 3.4 times over 1962.

Thus many factories and enterprises have over 1,000 technicians. Even each cooperative farm has an average of 12 technicians or one to two technicians are assigned to each work team.

Teachers' Training Education

In 1965 the teachers' training education sector rationally reorganized the teachers' training education system to be appropriate to the purposes of training teachers for various school grades and realistic demands, and made progress in supplementing and perfecting educational contents. The sector further reorganized laboratories with modern facilities and rationalized the content and method of experimental and practical education.

While giving some attention to related subjects and basic subjects to be appropriate to the realistic demands of developing education, the sector carried out a general overhaul of curricula, instruction programs, and textbooks with emphasis on specialized subjects.

Also, to improve the level of educational practice of students of normal colleges and teachers' colleges, the control and management system and guidance methods of various grades of schools attached to such colleges were established so as to give quality training to students who would become instructors at various school grades.

At the same time, in an attempt to systematically raise the quality of instructors at various school levels, training of kindergarten teachers and indoctrinators,

secondary school instructors, and technical school instructors was organized.

However, due to the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education and the subsequent massive expansion of the school networks, the demand for politically and practically trained instructors rose further. To reorganize the teachers' training education to accommodate such realistic demands and the new people's educational system was the central task of the teachers' training education in 1966.

Thus the reorganization resulted in training higher technical school graduates as instructors for five-year middle schools, high schools, and higher technical schools at four to five-year normal colleges, training five-year middle school graduates as instructors for elementary schools at four-year teachers' colleges, and training kindergarten indoctrinators at three-year higher normal schools.

Consequently, the sector made active preparations to establish more new normal colleges and higher normal schools.

The new teachers' training institutions to be newly established in each province will contribute to satisfying the growing quantitative demands for instructors as well as to training capable instructors who have mastered instruction and indoctrination methods and school administration methods suitable to the features of each particular kind of school.

Upholding comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, dated 12 May 1966, on organizing normal colleges and teachers' colleges as models for all schools, the sector has newly organized and supplemented study rooms for teaching methods, such as the study room for school management, the study room for indoctrination methods, and training rooms.

To improving the quality of instructors at normal colleges and teachers' colleges, a doctoral academy has been established at P'yongyang Normal College, while an academy of specialized research and the academy of correspondence research have been established at P'yongyang, Sunch'on, Sariwon, and Ch'ongjin Normal Colleges.

Moreover, to improve the quality of instructors in the primary education sector, correspondence education and the license examination system have been strengthened.

Higher Education

Comrade Kim Il-song personally attended the party general meeting of the Ministry of Higher Education on 23 February 1965 to exhort us on revolutionizing intellectuals, and on improving and strengthening the training of national cadres in order to keep pace with realistic demands. On 4 July 1966 and on 30 November 1966 he issued instructions on improving and strengthening the training of technicians in the machine sector. On 7 November 1966, he instructed us on practicing scientific and technological farming to suit regional features and on the more effective training of agricultural technical cadres.

Thus concrete measures have been taken to implement comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instructions, and the struggle to realize them has been substantively waged. Consequently, brilliant accomplishments have been achieved in higher education.

The 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress, held from 29 June 1965 to 1 July 1965, adopted a decision on the improvement and strengthening of higher education and scientific research. The Cabinet of the republic adopted the decision (2 July 1965) on strengthening education at Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, and the decision (3 August 1965) on improving foreign language education at various levels of schools, and drafted new measures for the development of higher education.

To implement comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instructions and the decisions of the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress, the higher education sector first of all strongly organized the ranks of instructors, and thoroughly established the party's unitary ideological system by strengthening indoctrination in party policies, in revolutionary traditions, and in socialist patriotism. Thus the sector made them realize their high responsibility before the party and the revolution, and further improved by one stage the qualitative level of instruction and indoctrination in training technicians and specialists.

In particular, on the basis of profound investigation and research on actual situations and scientific and technological gains in all sectors of the national economy, the sector totally scrutinized educational content, such as curricula, instruction outlines, and textbooks. The sector

revised them to suit realistic and general demands of advances in the national economy and science and technology, thus contributing to improving the qualitative level of technician and specialist training.

In compliance with the party policy for combining theory with practice, education with productive labor, the sector strengthened experimental practice and designing education, with the result that the practical ability of students to solve realistic scientific and technological problems was further improved.

In particular, through the struggle to implement comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued on 4 July and 30 July 1966, the sector elevated the scientific ideology of the educational content of subjects in the machine industry sector, improved technician training in this sector, and properly organized conditions for experiment and practice of colleges and their practical research for practical and prospective development.

Instructors and students thoroughly established the revolutionary study style, trained themselves proficiently in science and technology in their specialized fields, and further improved their qualifications. They further intensified scientific research and practical research.

Instructors and students at all technical, agricultural, and medical colleges as well as researchers at college scientific research institutes aggressively studied and clarified practical scientific and technological problems, and thus made considerable contributions to the development of the national economy and to improving the standard of living.

Agricultural colleges fully studied the regional features of our agricultural production, soil survey, and scientific and technological problems, and contributed to the establishment of a scientific farming system. Moreover, by actively utilizing data obtained in their instruction, they improved the quality of instruction and indoctrination. Thus in higher education the concept of self-identity proposed by our party was more firmly established, our colleges became firm bases for training qualified people in socialist and communist construction. They contributed to the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions of the nation.

During 1965-1966 the higher education sector organized the ranks of research schools and doctoral schools at all colleges with qualified specialists possessing wholesome political ideology and scientific talents, and stressed the cultivation of experts in the latest fields of science. Women experts thoroughly armed themselves with comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and his concept of self-identity.

College instructors, researchers, and students exhibited the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in manufacturing by themselves many excellent modern precision laboratory equipment and tools, thus firmly organizing the material-technological basis of colleges. The state provided better conditions for their experiment, practice, and scientific research.

College Education Designed for Learning While Working

During 1965-1966, after investigating the actual state of education in this sector, factory colleges and correspondence colleges concentrated on further improving the basic scientific experimental and practice of students, while giving priority to their theoretical education at factory colleges.

In response, following intensified and developed instruction and indoctrination, colleges designed for learning while working above all revised and recompiled curricula, instruction outlines, and textbooks so as to strengthen theoretical education and education in basic sciences, education in specialized subjects, and experiment and practice.

The colleges intensified their social concerns, organized facilities and the basis for experiment and practice at these colleges more effectively. They thus improved the content and methods of experimental and practical education.

In particular, factory colleges enlisted the excellent scientific and technological power of factories for college education. Moreover, college instructors were dispatched to production sites so as to make them systematically learn the scientific and technological problems in their respective fields, reflect them in their instruction, and further improve the quality of theoretical education.

Factory colleges also solved complex problems posed in factory production on the basis of theories they learned, thus strengthening ties between education and production, and between colleges and factories.

The correspondence college sector supplied students with more educational materials such as textbooks, reference materials, lecture notes, study guides adapted to this form of education, and guided students with various methods. As a result, large numbers of workers, cooperative farm members, and office workers were trained to be engineers and specialists.

Throughout all sectors of the national economy a total of 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists were working as of the end of 1966.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of Kim Il-song Comprehensive University

In 1966 Kim Il-song Comprehensive University successfully commemorated the 20th anniversary of its founding. The past 20 years' history of the University is a history of creation which blazed a large avenue for the development of science and culture. It is a history of the glorious victory of our party's educational policy.

By comrade Kim Il-song's direct initiative and guidance the University was founded on 1 October 1946. Greeting the founding of the University with great joy and deep emotion, our people decided to call the founded University as Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, after the leader who founded it.

Comrade Kim Il-song defined the mission and character of the University as follows: "The outstanding feature of our University lies in that the sons and daughters of the people can freely learn there, and that it is the University of the people designed to contribute to promoting the people's welfare and to the building of the fatherland."

Since its foundation the University has traversed a path of glorious development thanks to the guidance of the party and comrade Kim Il-song. As the first university in the republic, it has greatly contributed to the development of national science and culture and to building socialism.

On comrade Kim Il-song's direct initiative, in June 1965 the Party Central Committee took the important step of bringing the University directly under the Cabinet. This is the embodiment of the firm policy to organize the University as the basis for training reliable cadres, and it has immense significance in the development of the University.

The University has organized its ranks of instructors with prestigious scholars. It also has excellent material-technical facilities.

In 1948 the University separated the department of engineering, the department of medicine, and the department of agriculture, and founded the college of engineering, the college of agriculture, and the college of medicine. Presently in natural science fields it has the department of mathematics and dynamics, the department of physics, the department of chemistry, the department of biology, the department of geography. In social science fields there is the department of economics, the department of philosophy, the department of law, the department of literature and linguistics, the department of foreign languages. The University has many courses and chairs under them.

The University also has many scientific research institutes and scores of research groups under them. It also has a research school and a doctoral school.

In academic chairs, and in study groups several hundred instructors and researchers, including many degree holders and many with academic positions such as academicians, doctors, professors, assistant professors, and masters pursue scientific research and instruction.

At present several thousand of daytime students are studying at the University on government scholarships. Among them some particularly bright students are receiving the great honor of the University, Kim Il-song scholarships. Many students receive from the state free of charge all necessities for study and living such as clothing, shoes, and stationery.

At the University several hundred foreign students from friendly nations are studying.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to win the title of the Ch'ollima department and the Ch'ollima class inaugurated to create models in study and life, by the end

of 1966 the University had two Ch'ollima departments, 23 Ch'ollima chairs, 11 double-Ch'ollima classes, and 166 Ch'ollima classes.

The building area of school buildings and dormitories was increased tenfold over 1950. With the completion of the No 1 school building, a monumental building of our time, in October 1965, educational facilities at the University were further expanded.

The No 1 school building contains modern 400 classrooms, and various experimental and research rooms for the study and laboratory work of students.

The University also has an excellently organized library and a publishing house and printing factory which turn out 300 textbook titles per year.

In addition, the University has installed many educational and scientific facilities, such as a factory for scientific experimental tools and equipment, a factory for chemical experimental equipment, a historical museum, and a botanical garden to serve the study and research needs of students.

The University is a comprehensive university designed to provide for studies in the major natural and social sciences. Relevant instruction and scientific research are being vigorously promoted.

Dogmatism and flunkyism were eradicated in instruction, and self-identity was more strongly established. The party policy calling for combining theoretical education with practical education was thoroughly implemented, and experiment, practice, and production practice were further improved.

In compliance with the party policy for bringing instruction and scientific research closer together, the University, along with instruction and indoctrination, concentrated on clarifying practical problems posed in the national economy and on presenting new subjects.

First of all, the natural science departments successfully undertook research on basic theories of catalyst chemistry and provided explanations from fundamental science for practical problems with national economic significance.

The social science departments carried out research work on clarifying the glorious revolutionary traditions of our people, the features of the Korean revolution, and the process of its legitimate development, and on the inheriting and developing national cultural heritages.

Firmly rallying around the Party Central Committee led by comrade Kim Il-song, during the past 20 years the University has successfully carried out instruction and scientific research assignments entrusted to it by the party.

SCIENCE

During 1965-1966 the science sector worked hard to firmly establish self-identity in scientific research and to further strengthen ties between scientific research and production practice in order to solve scientific and technological problems posed in the national economy.

Thus the sector solved a number of scientific and technological problems necessary in reorganizing and reinforcing the existing economic basis. It showed considerable successes in completing scientific gains already made and introducing them into production.

The science sector also strove to develop new science fields, to broadly introduce the latest in scientific advances, and to actively develop basic science sectors.

Standing firmly on the concept of self-identity proposed by the Korean Workers' Party, our scientific research institutes are continuously achieving splendid successes.

Scientific Institutes in Korea

The Academy of Sciences: Founded on 9 October 1952, it has under it a wide range of institutes such as physics and mathematics, botany, zoology, microbiology, metal, machinery, fuel, and chemistry. It also has several scientific factories.

The Academy of Social Sciences: Founded on 17 February 1964, it has a large number of institutes for

economics, law, history, philosophy, linguistics, literature, archeology, and classics.

The Academy of Agricultural Science: Founded in February 1956 as the Agricultural Science Research Institute, it was later reorganized into the Academy of Agricultural Science.

It has branches throughout the country, including one at P'yongyang, with many institutes for breeding, soil science, crop cultivation science, veterinary science, feed science, animal husbandry, pomiculture, agricultural engineering, and agricultural mechanization. Under the jurisdiction of its branches and institutes are experimental stations.

The Academy of Medical Science: Founded in June 1958 as the Medical Science Research Institute, this was later reorganized into the Academy of Medical Science.

Under its jurisdiction is a large number of research institutes specializing in oriental medicine, sanitary science, clinical medicine, pharmacology, nutritional science, as well as industrial medicine, psychoneurological science, and radiology.

The Academy of Pedagogy: Founded on 27 December 1963, it has numerous institutes for educational theory, student indoctrination, social science indoctrination, natural science education, and technical education, and others.

In addition to the foregoing there are scientific research institutes under each ministry.

LITERATURE AND ART

On 7 November 1964 comrade Kim Il-song issued instructions for writers and artists on creating revolutionary works and revolutionary masterpieces.

In dealing with this problem he discussed creating many revolutionary literary and art works with basic emphasis on the revolutionary traditions forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's. Comrade Kim Il-song urged writers and artists to continuously endeavor to represent the revolutionary traditions forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the roots of our party and the Korean revolution, and to describe in the future the heroic facts during the Fatherland Liberation War which inherited it.

On 11 March 1965 comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the Central Museum of Fine Arts and exhorted us to more aggressively create revolutionary art works and to establish self-identity.

On 27 November 1960 comrade Kim Il-song gave to writers and artists the honorable task of discovering new type of persons of the Ch'ollima era at factories and in rural areas and indoctrinating them with the depiction of their rewarding lives.

Referring to another important area of the themes of revolutionary literature and other arts, comrade Kim Il-song strongly stressed that writers and artists must portray the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean people and revolutionaries so as to contribute to the awakening the South Korean people with revolutionary thought.

Consequently, during 1965-1966 our writers and artists devoted creative talents and passion to the creation of revolutionary literature and arts in thoroughly implementing his instructions. Wholeheartedly supporting the instructions issued by comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader, on creating revolutionary masterpieces, our writers and artists selected in 1965 the revolutionary traditions forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the priority theme aspect. Thus they poured their passion into the creation of revolutionary works that could indoctrinate all the people with boundless loyalty to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader and with indomitable revolutionary spirit.

In addition, they endeavored to portray the heroic struggle and socialist patriotism of heroes of the Korean People's Army and our people who honorably defended the socialist fatherland from the military aggression of American imperialism during the Fatherland Liberation War.

In creating works with the revolutionary theme, our writers and artists portrayed the Korean communists who devoted themselves in the anti-Japanese armed struggle during the 1930's, sang nobly of their indomitable revolutionary spirit, and created a series of representatives who with deep roots in its traditions and indoctrinated with its revolutionary spirit. These representatives grew up as revolutionaries of the new era.

In creating these works with the revolutionary theme, our writers and artists correctly applied Marxist-Leninist esthetics to our developing situation, thus defending, intensifying, and developing its revolutionary principles.

Also, in creating revolutionary masterpieces our writers and artists intensified the study of the revolutionary traditions forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, expanded the scope of the theme in revolutionary works, and further fortified the revolutionary spirit and aggressiveness of the theme. Thus the creative personality of writers and artists was more highly displayed.

During 1965 writers and artists were further fired with creative passion and excitement drawn from deep emotions in marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, the revolutionary leading force of the Korean people, and the heart and brain of the revolution. Thus during this year many excellent art works were created.

In celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, the dramatics sector staged scores of plays on the celebration stage. The fine arts sector displayed hundreds of creative works at the celebration exhibition as part of their display of thousands of creative works at home and abroad.

In the film sector, the Korean Art Film Studio group alone created a number of art films.

During 1965 our writers also endeavored on the theme of revolutionary traditions to create revolutionary works and revolutionary masterpieces with which we could indoctrinate people with boundless loyalty to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

During 1965 a series of excellent works appeared praising the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and the immortal figures of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. In these works not only was progress noted in the clarity and aggressiveness of the theme, but the creative personality of poets was also vividly evident and the inspiration and throbbing of the time were vibrant.

In the movie, "Story of A Commander," (Parts I and II), the revolutionary growth of patriotic men and women clearly pointed out the objective legitimacy of the progress of the Korean revolution made by the revolutionary aspirations of the Korean communists and the anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The national opera, "The Woman Revolutionary," (totalling six scenes), created by the Korean People's Army concert, team excellently portrayed in depth the revolutionary character of a women guerrilla.

The orchestra and chorus, "The Path of Glory," sings with lyrical dramatic sentiment of the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who heroically fought under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership against Japanese imperialism and achieved the liberation of the fatherland.

The oil painting, "The Defensive Battle at Hill 1211," successfully depicted the mass heroism and unyielding spirit of our People's Army heroes who fought epically during the Fatherland Liberation War against the American

imperialist aggressors. As the painting portrayed the character of each warrior and yet skillfully treated it in the group, it attained a great stride in the creation of combat paintings.

Among literary works depicting the revolutionary struggle after the liberation, in particular, the heroic combat of the Fatherland Liberation War, the drama, "Tell Others," "Piryu River," and the epic, "For the Dignity of Man" have been favorably received by toilers.

In the creation of novels with socialist construction as their theme, there was an aspiration clearly shown for considerably overcoming past defects in portraying the figures of the Ch'ollima riders, for clarifying the quintessence of the Ch'ollima era opened up by the esteemed and cherished leader through the vivid creation of their characters, and for clarifying with more vividness and creativity the theme of works.

The middle-length novel, "At a Far Seaport," depicting the life and labor of fishery workers in a fully romantic and solemn setting and vividly showed the lofty ideological and spiritual image of working class of our time, powerfully expounded the quintessence of the period through a group united with the Party's unitary ideology, although composed of persons with different life histories and individual characters.

The epic, "On the Sole Path," which succeeded in expressing the epic picture in poetical form and in clearly expressing the author's esthetical ideals and contentions, not only fully sang of the our revolutionary realities filled with miracles and reforms -- the image of the Ch'ollima era, but also vividly embodied this great reality in the work.

The movie, "How They Fought," artistically clarified the factors for the beginning and development of the Ch'ollima movement in our country and its great viability, and portrayed a typical figure of the working class at the level of the Ch'ollima era.

Among musical works with socialist construction as their theme, the song, "Our Happiness Will Last Forever," singing about the utmost pride and joy of our people living in the socialist paradise on this earth provided by the esteemed and cherished leader, the small symphony, "Ecstasy," the unaccompanied chorus, "The Beautiful Land" and "The

March of Self-reliance," singing about the fighting spirit of our people implementing the self-determining line of our party have been favorably received by toilers.

The Korean-style painting, "The Furnace Worker," demonstrated the depth of color painting in depicting the thought and sentiment of the working class of our time and their aspirations through the character of the protagonist.

During this year our writers and artists increased the number of works dealing with the theme of the revolutionary traditions and the Fatherland Liberation War, as well as the theme of unification of the fatherland in order to revolutionize the people in the southern half and to cultivate them as revolutionaries. As a result, during this year many works, including the drama, "For the Day," the movie, "On the Path of Growth," the songs, "Comrades-in-arms, I will Revenge You," and "My Star," were created.

The drama, "For the Day," created by P'yongyang Theater, sincerely conveys, through the image of the working class awakening as a class in struggling against South Korean society driven into deep contradictions, how the South Korean people should fight for the unification of the fatherland. Thus it raises the problem of destiny of the times and the people in the realm of this theme.

The movie, "On the Path of Growth," (Parts I and II), attained epochal progress in the work with the theme reflecting the struggle of the people of the southern half. This movie depicts a conscientious South Korean youth adopting medicine as his career who came to be awakened through the ordeals of the struggle against society, came to realize the truth of life that he must remedy above all the disease of South Korean society full of contradictions, and gradually grew up as a conscious fighter and revolutionary. The movie portrays the legitimate process of the development of the South Korean revolution.

The group dance, "The Flames in the Southern Land" (performed by P'yongyang Song and Dance Troupe), effectively portraying the combative group picture of the South Korean working class who volunteered to be the vanguard of the resistance war out of their impatience with the fascist terrorist rule of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique received favorable comments not only from our people, but also from peoples of other socialist countries.

Works dealing with this theme created during this year first of all generally presented the people in the southern half as the masters of the South Korean revolution and vividly portrayed them as a reliable working class and revolutionaries exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the South Korean revolution.

Such works pose the ideology of the times to the people in the southern half and revolutionaries for them to courageously struggle without succumbing even in prisons and at guillotines, and that moreover large troops of revolutionaries ought to follow them and constantly join at the front for the struggle.

In works dealing with the theme of unification of the fatherland created during this year, the trust and loyalty toward our party and the esteemed and cherished leader, and the power and viability of the socialist system of the republic were demonstrated in depth. Among them, in particular, the image was successfully portrayed to depict the struggle against American imperialist without succumbing to the enemy oppression, out of admiration and utmost loyalty to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people.

In addition, writers and artists created many works which would contribute to class indoctrination and indoctrination in communist morality.

In literary criticism the major effort was made in theoretical and practical problems to embody in literary creations comrade Kim Il-song's teachings issued on 7 November 1964.

During this year in literature and art the poetic anthology, "Over the Stormy Waves," recording 40 poems written on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan, were published by the Publishing House of the General Federation of Korean Literature and Art to be widely and avidly read by our people.

In 1965 revolutionary works of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples waging the national liberation struggle against imperialism and colonialism, in particular the South Vietnamese people fighting against the American imperialist aggressors were massively translated for publication. The short novels, Homul Chari, and In the Flames, and Letters from the South -- published in a single volume

in translation -- and many other works were translated and published.

During 1966 writers and artists continuously exhibited their creative activism and collective wisdom in implementing comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on creating revolutionary and combative literature and art, contributing to the fulfillment of the combative mission of literature and art charged with part of the party ideological work and to improving its function. During 1966 in their endeavor to safeguard the Marxist-Leninist esthetic principles and the creative method of socialist realism and to improve the ideological and artistic level of works, writers and artists waged a strenuous struggle to thoroughly implement the principle of party spirit, working class spirit, and popular spirit in literature and art and to effectively embody socialist content in the nationalist form.

Writers and artists strove to embody the indomitable fighting image of the revolutionary fighters during the 1930's, their revolutionary character, and their lofty revolutionary spirit in artistic figures. They adopted as the major theme of their creation broadly and deeply depicting the revolutionary character of the heroes during the Fatherland Liberation War and the Ch'ollima riders of our time, and the struggle of the people of the southern half rising up for the anti-American national salvation struggle. Consequently, many ideologically and artistically excellent novels, lyrics, epics, movies, dramas, and formative arts were produced.

During 1966 thanks to the exalted enthusiasm and efforts of artists aimed at thoroughly implementing our party's literary and art policy, many more brilliant accomplishments were attained in the fine arts sector than usual, and many successful works were produced. Such works are not only appreciated by the broad masses but also actively encourage the revolutionary struggle of our people to support with their hearts the party line calling for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction and to actively meet the great revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland.

In particular, comrade Kim Il-song's report, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of the Party," delivered at the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party in October 1966, ushered in an epochal turning-point in the development of our literature and art as in other

sectors. Receiving this report, writers and artists displayed all their wisdom and creative activism in order to rouse the party members and the toiling masses to implement the programmatic tasks proposed by the Party Delegation Conference.

All unions led by the General Federation of Literature and Art convened plenary sessions to discuss theoretical and practical problems posed in creative work. Study of the document was strengthened among writers and artists, and lectures and esthetic discussions were widely organized.

As a result, in 1966 many successful works were produced in the literature and art sector. During this year writers and artists paid primary attention to eulogize above all the wisdom of the leadership of the party and comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader, and his high morality. Among them, the oil painting, "On the Path of Advance," is one of the most successful works achieved in this theme. Excellently portraying the benevolent image of the leader who with father-like sentiment encouraged the combatants of the People's Army courageously waging the struggle to liberate the southern half during the Fatherland Liberation War, and the images of young soldiers, infantrymen, and tank corpsmen who found boundless power and courage in his encouragement and went on the march, this painting makes us warmly realize again that the course of struggle and victory our people have traversed is the road of glory splendidly paved and fortified by the correct leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader.

Additionally, many works were produced in the field of this theme to contribute to firmly rallying toilers around the party and the leader.

During this year writers and artists gave serious attention to creating works with the revolutionary traditions as content.

The national opera, "The Handkerchief of Hibiscus," produced by P'yongan Pukto Song and Dance Troupe, the drama, "The Path of Youth," and the symphony, "Paektu Mountain" have been highly appreciated for their high ideological and artistic quality. The national opera, "The Handkerchief of Hibiscus," was based on a real story in eastern Manchuria during the 1930's. The opera shows in a constant dramatic atmosphere how the heroine, Kim Myong-sun, as a revolutionary fighter of comrade Kim Il-song, revolutionary leader,

overcame all kinds of difficulties and how steadily followed the path of revolution. It makes us deeply feel the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and their indomitable revolutionary spirit and makes the audience consolidate their determination to work and live as they did.

The ideological and esthetic success achieved by the national opera, "The Handkerchief of Hibiscus," is that it showed through the rich pictorial devices of the national opera that the source of power of the woman revolutionary, even though she had to part from an infant and experienced such sorrowful experience like the death of her husband, was precisely in the warm appeal of comrade Kim Il-song who roused her to the sacred anti-Japanese armed struggle and in her loyalty to the leader.

During this year in the literature and art sector many works were produced to embody the glorious figures of the anti-Japanese guerrillas as well as mass heroism displayed during the Fatherland Liberation War by our people and the People's Army heroes, the revolutionary optimism, and immortal socialist patriotism.

Indeed great were the advances attained by the creators in the fine arts sector in this theme. The Korean-style painting, "The Old Man at the Naktong River," the oil painting, "Nurse Cho Sun-ok," the sculpture, "Annihilation," and the Korean-style painting, "Women of the Village of Namgang," depicting the struggle of the heroic people in the rear harvesting the autumn crops even under the rain of enemy bombs superbly portrayed the tenacious character and indomitable fighting spirit of our people.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows: "It is most important now in our revolutionary struggle and construction to reorganize the overall work of socialist construction to be appropriate to the demand of the prevailing situation, in particular to concurrently advance economic construction and defense construction so as to further strengthen defense potential in coping with the aggressive machination of the enemies."

Accordingly, writers and artists, highly upholding the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, strenuously endeavored to vividly portray the combative thrust of our people vigorously advancing to actively meet the great revolutionary task of unification of the fatherland. In this undertaking, many excellent works such as the song,

"We Will More Firmly Take Up Our Arms," the lyric, "The Declaration of the Revenger," and the five-man dance, "The Rice Harvest of Autumn" were created. The song, "We will More Firmly Take Up Our Arms," powerfully and excellently told, with powerful and forceful rhythm, of the combative thrust of our people firmly defending the prosperous fatherland with the rifles and spears they inherited from the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and the revolutionary mood of the time. For this reason the song is fulfilling its mission as a popular song sung everywhere at factories, mines, in cities and rural areas.

During this year brilliant works appeared for class indoctrination. Good examples include the oil painting, "The Daughter," which vividly reflected the sharp contradictions between classes during Japanese imperialist rule through the serious class dispute between the atrocious and tyrannical landlord who tried to take away a young girl of another family for the price of debts and the girl's mother, and the sculpture, "The Young Coal Miner of the Past," clearly showing us what the class society is like.

The drama, "The Green Lawn," portraying the struggle of the young students of South Korea waging the anti-American national salvation struggle, and the art film, "The Family of Ch'e Hak-sin," which appeals to the people of the whole world for the struggle against American imperialist beasts were produced during this year to be ardently received by the broad masses. The movie became highly popular with our toilers, because it, through the tragic destiny of Ch'oe Hak-sin who entertained illusory ideas about the American imperialists and regarded them as genuine "friends," superbly clarified the thought that if anyone, whether a family or a nation, trusts the American imperialists, they are bound to ruin themselves and that they must steadily and firmly struggle against American imperialism for their true life and happiness. The artistic success of this movie is that by sharply pursuing the unique drama of the family of Ch'oe Hak-sin who learned the irrevocable lessons of life from the sharp national and class confrontation between American imperialism and the Korean people, the movie clearly demonstrated its melodramatic quality and displayed the truth of the times at the level of political theory.

All such accomplishments gained in the literature and art sector in 1966 were attained because our writers and artists, under the correct leadership of the party and comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and cherished leader,

defended in their creative activities the Marxist-Leninist aesthetic principles and the creative method of socialist realism, and exhibited a high degree of artistic creativity.

In 1966 international exchange in the literature and art sector too was actively pursued. Consequently, revolutionary works of the Asian, African, and Latin American people courageously fighting against imperialism and colonialism were more actively translated and published. Our writers and artists created and published number of works in support of the anti-imperialist struggle of all peoples led by the heroic Vietnamese people against American imperialist aggression.

During 1966 the P'yongyang Song and Dance Troupe visited and performed in such fraternal countries as Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Cuba. During the round trip for performance over a three-month period, from Ulan Bator, to Warsaw, Moscow, and Havana across the oceans, the song and dance troupe performed our arts called the "golden arts" on 58 occasions for more than 100,000 in audiences and contributed to further promoting the friendship between our people and the peoples of these countries.

During this year the Vietnamese gymnastic art team, the Cuban musical group, the Ukrainian national meritorious people's chorus group, the Czechoslovakian national song and dance team, and the Hungarian national dance team visited our country for performances, and they helped our people understand the arts of the peoples of these countries.

ASIA

China (People's Republic of China)

China is situated in the eastern part of the Asian continent. Its northwestern part forms high mountainous areas, and its southwestern part forms mountain ranges. Thirty-six percent of its eastern part is composed of plains and hilly areas. The total coastal line is 14,000 kilometers. The northwestern part has a continental type of climate with small precipitation, and the difference between cold and heat is great. The coastal area in the eastern part has high humidity, heavy precipitation, and temperature difference in are not great.

Area: 9.597 million square kilometers (of which Taiwan occupies 35,759 square kilometers).

Population: 656,630,000 (as of 1957, excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas Chinese). The major nationalities are the Han race (about 618 million, or 94 percent of total inhabitants), the Manchu race, the Mongolian race, the Hui race, and the Tibetan race. In addition there are the Uigur race, the Miao race, the Tung race, the Pui race, and the Korean race. Many languages are spoken, but the Chinese language is predominant.

Capital: Peking (with a population of 6.63 million as of December 1958).

Politics

After the great October socialist revolution the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, overthrew external imperialism, feudalism, and

bureaucratic capitalism, and on 1 October 1949 founded the People's Republic of China.

The Constitution was adopted and promulgated on 20 September 1954 at the first meeting of the first session of the National People's Congress. (The revision of the Constitution must be approved by more than two-thirds of all deputies at the National Congress).

National People's Congress: This is the supreme sovereign organ of the state. The National People's Congress is comprised of deputies indirectly elected at provincial, autonomous region, and municipal local people's congresses, and by deputies of military forces and overseas Chinese for the four-year terms. It is convened once a year. During the recess of the National People's Congress its standing Committee exercises its power. The number of deputies of the Third National People's Congress is 3,040, and the Standing Committee is composed of 115 members.

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: The Chairman is elected at the National People's Congress for a four-year term. The Chairman promulgates laws and ordinances in accordance with the decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The Chairman represents the People's Republic of China to foreign countries, controls state's military power, and proclaims amnesty and the state of war.

State Council: This is the supreme executive organ of the state. The Premier is appointed by the Chairman of the state and approved by the National People's Congress. On January 1965 the first meeting of the Third National People's Congress approved the formation of the State Council.

Premier: Chou En-lai

Chinese Communist Party: This was founded on 1 July 1921 in Shanghai. Its supreme organ is the National Delegates' Congress. The term of office is five years. In September 1956 the Eighth Delegates' Conference elected Central Committee members. It has a membership of 17.09 million (as of June 1961), and its Chairman is Mao Tse-tung.

People's Political Consultative Conference: This is a people's democratic united front of China. It held its first conference in September 1949 and adopted the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference

and the organic law of the Central Government, and declared the formation of the People's Republic of China. The National Committee, the standing organ of the Conference, fulfilled its function until the formation of the National People's Congress in September 1954. The fourth National Committee is composed of 1,199 members, and its first conference was held 20 December 1964 to 5 January 1965. The standing committee members number 159.

Major Events

Since its first nuclear explosion on 16 October 1964 China carried out nuclear experiments on five occasions until the end of 1966. They occurred on 14 May, 1965, 9 May 1966, 27 October 1966, and 28 December 1966. The announcement issued on the 28 December 1966 nuclear explosion pointed out that the development of nuclear weapons through necessary controlled nuclear experiments was totally for defense, and that its ultimate purpose lay in abolishing nuclear weapons.

Foreign Relations

Relations with Korea: In denouncing the dispatch of military forces by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to South Vietnam, China issued a government statement on 13 January 1965, and a Foreign Ministry statement on 11 March 1966. On 26 June 1965 it issued a government statement declaring that it would never approve the "Korea-Japan Treaty on Basic Relations."

Our people's delegation visited China, 29 June 1965 to 19 July 1965, and participated in the activities during the month of support of the anti-American struggle of the Korean people in connection with the 15th anniversary of the Korean War.

In October 1965 the Chinese people's delegation visited our country to participate in the activities commemorating the 15th anniversary of the participation of Chinese People's Volunteer Corps in the Korean War.

Between Korea and China the protocol for the eighth conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation (1 November), the agreement on cooperation in public health (9 November), and the protocol of commodity exchange for 1966 (December) were signed in 1965. In 1966

the agreement for mutual cooperation in veterinary epidemic prevention and medical inspection (1 June), the protocol of the committee for scientific and technical cooperation for 1966 (5 July), the protocol of commodity exchange for 1967 (3 December), and the Broadcasting agreement between broadcasting stations (30 December) were signed.

Relations with the Socialist Countries

On 9 and 13 February 1965 the Government of the People's Republic of China issued statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On 10 February 1.5 million people staged anti-American demonstrations in Peking.

On 20 April the expanded plenum of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress discussed the appeal issued at the second conference, the third session of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to parliaments of the world, and adopted a resolution to support it. The resolution gave full support to the four-point demands made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the solution of the Vietnam question. On 25 June 1965 the Foreign Ministry refused the entry of the "British Commonwealth Peace Mission" concerned with the Vietnam question. On 7 August the Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist "peaceful" intrigue on the Vietnam question.

On 3 July 1966 the Government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong.

On their way to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet delegation led by Kosygin visited Peking in February 1965 to meet Chinese party and government leaders. From 27 April to 9 June the Albanian government delegation visited China, and signed on 8 June the agreement on Chinese loans to Albania. In July the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government delegation led by Yo Ch'ong-ui (sic) visited China, and during this visit China signed an agreement offering Vietnam economic and technical aid.

In March 1965 and in June 1966 the Chinese party and government leaders led by Premier Chou En-lai visited Romania and Albania.

Relations with Other Countries

On 22 November 1965 the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting the American imperialist bombing of Chinese agencies stationed in Laos. On 19 February 1966 and on 25 March 1966 the Ministry issued a statement protesting the barbaric acts committed by American imperialist planes against the Chinese Consulate General in Laos and the Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos.

On 2 May 1965 the Chinese government issued a statement in support of the three-point conditions proposed by the government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on convening an international conference on the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. On 9 April 1966 and 7 August 1966 the government issued statements respectively denouncing the provocative acts of American imperialism, Thailand, and the South Vietnamese puppets against Cambodia.

On 18 October 1965 the Chinese Foreign Ministry forwarded a memorandum to the Indonesian Embassy in China protesting the attack made by Indonesian right-wing elements on the Chinese Trade Mission to Indonesia.

In 1965 Premier Chou En-lai visited Indonesia (April) to attend celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference, and made friendly visits to Algeria (March), the United Arab Republic (April and June), Pakistan (April and June), Burma (April), and Tanzania (June). On the other hand, President Nyerere of Tanzania (February), President Ayub Khan of Pakistan (March), President Osman of Somalia (July), Prime Minister Obote of Uganda (July), Prime Minister Ne Win of Burma (July), Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia (September) visited China. During President of Tanzania's visit, the two countries signed a treaty of friendship (20 February).

In 1966 the Japanese Communist delegation led by Miyamoto Kenji (28 February to 11 March), the Zambian government delegation led by Deputy Premier Ruben Chitankita Kamangaga (August), and the delegation of the National Council of Congo (September) visited China. In 1965 China signed protocols of international boundaries with Pakistan (26 March) and Afghanistan (24 March), respectively.

Economy and Society

China has rich mineral resources. Iron ore and coal rank second in the world. It has large petroleum deposits. Since the liberation, oil fields have been discovered in Kansu, Chinghai, and Sinkiang. In 1964 a new large oil field was found in Taching. It also has abundant water power resources and large deposits of tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, manganese, tin, lead, zinc, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, aluminum, nickel, sulfur, and phosphorus. forests occupy about 170 million chongbo, or 11 percent of total land area. Of this, about 40 percent is concentrated in the northeastern part of the country, namely, Heilungkiang Province, Kirin Province, and in the northern part of Inner Mongolia.

As we have seen above China has favorable geography for the material life of society, but yet it was a backward agrarian country before the victory of the People's Revolution. Industry in China, formerly a semi-feudal semi-colonial state before the liberation, held only an extremely fragile position because of the double pressure from the external imperialists and feudal forces. The proportion of modern industry in the total output of industry and agriculture was only about 9 percent in 1933.

However, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, changes have taken place in the economy, and China has entered the road of socialist construction.

During the rehabilitation period for three years (1949-1952) after the liberation, the Chinese people restored the production level in each sector of the national economy to the preliberation level. During the first Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) they built up a rudimentary foundation for socialist industrialization.

The first meeting of the third session of the National People's Congress (20 December 1964 to 4 January 1965) pointed out that one of the chief tasks for 1965 was to undertake preparations for carrying out the Third Five-Year Plan beginning in 1966.

The 1965 draft plan envisaged a 5 percent growth of agricultural output over 1964, and an 11 percent growth of industrial output respectively.

National gross industrial output for 1964 was planned to show a marked increase of more than 15 percent

over 1962 and also over 1957. During 1964 the output of such major industrial products as steel, petroleum, chemical fertilizers, cement, automobiles, cotton thread, sugar, and tobacco was expected to show increases of 20 percent over 1963. During the four-year period ending in 1964 the kinds of major industrial products increased by 24,000, equivalent to a threefold increase during 1958-1960. During the same year the production of such major agricultural and livestock products, food grains, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, pigs, and sheep, surpassed the 1957 level, the last year of the first five-year plan.

In 1964 the number of tractors throughout the country was increased by five times over 1957. The total horsepower of irrigation and drainage facilities was increased by 13 times, the volume of electric consumption in rural areas rose by 23 times, and the quantity of chemical fertilizers supplied by the state climbed by about three times.

As of the end of 1964, China had commercial and cultural relations with more than 120 countries and areas.

Publication and Press

Press, Hsin Hwa Press. Major newspapers: Jenmin Jihpao (Organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party), Kwangming Jihpao, Hsiehfang Jihpao. Major magazines: Hung Chi (Organ of the Chinese Communist Party), and Chungkuo Chingnien.

Mongolia

It borders on the Soviet Union and China, and its western and central parts are mainly mountainous. A large part of the population is in the grasslands and in the heavily forested northern part. Its climate is continental, and precipitation is small.

Area: 1.565 million square kilometers.

Population: 1.127 million (as of the end of 1966)

Capital: Ulan Bator (with a population of 239,400 as of the end of 1965).

Politics

After the socialist October Revolution the Mongolian people under the leadership of the People's Party (presently the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) triumphed in the people's revolution on 11 July 1924, and on 26 November 1924 declared the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Great People's Khural: This is the supreme sovereign organ. Its term is three years. The current Great People's Khural is the sixth. This was elected on 20 June 1966. The number of deputies is 287. Head of its presidium is Jamsarangyn Sambu. President of the Khural is Batochirin Altangerel (sic).

Council of Ministers: The present council of ministers was organized on 1 July 1966. Premier: Yu. Tsedenbal. Foreign Minister: M. Tugertsren. Minister of the People's Army: Z. Rhabatsren.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations: The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: The Mongolian People's Party founded on 1 March 1921 was renamed in August 1924 as the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Its membership is 48,570 (as of June 1966). Trade Unions: Founded on 16 August 1927, their membership total led 171,300 (as of 1966). The Revolutionary Youth League: Founded on 25 August 1921, it has a membership of 75,000 (as of 1963). Others are the Women's Committee, the Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Committee of Youth Organizations, the Asian-African Solidarity Committee. The Mongolian-Korean Friendship Society was founded on 12 August 1960, and its chairman is M. Rhamtsren.

Major Domestic Events

On 13 June 1965 elections of deputies to the People's Khural (local sovereign organ) were held. 99.98 percent of voters voted affirmatively, and 13,460 deputies were elected.

The fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Great People's Khural held on 17-19 December 1965 delivered on the draft plans for the development of the national economy and culture in 1966, the state budget for 1966, and the report on the execution of the state budget in 1964. It also adopted related laws and ordinances.

The Fifteenth Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party was held 7-11 June 1966. The congress discussed the summary report of the Party Central Committee delivered by Yu. Tsedenbal (First Secretary), and the directives on the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970) for the development of the national economy and culture, and adopted a new program.

On 26 June elections for deputies of the Sixth Great People's Khural were held. 99.99 percent of all eligible voters participated in voting, and 99.99 percent of those who voted supported the candidates. As a result of the elections, 287 deputies were elected to the Great People's Khural.

In October the Ninth Congress of Trade Unions, and in November the 15th Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League were held.

Foreign Relations

Relations with Korea: On 12 August 1965 the Mongolian Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the "Korea-Japan Treaty on Basic Relations" and the machinations of the Japanese and South Korean reactionaries attempting to ratify the treaty. On 19 December the government issued a statement denouncing the forceful "passage" of the "Japan-Korea Treaty" by the reactionary Japanese government.

In August 1965 our friendship delegation to Mongolia visited Mongolia, while the Mongolian friendship delegation visited our country. In November our governmental trade delegation visited Mongolia, and on 18 November the agreement for trade and payment was signed between our country and Mongolia.

In February a Korean educational exhibition was held in Ulan Bator.

In June 1966 our party delegation to attend the 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Party and our government delegation to attend the 45th anniversary of the Mongolia revolution (July) visited Mongolia.

In October the Mongolian government delegation visited our country, and on 20 October an agreement on trade and payment for 1966-1970 between Korea and Mongolia was signed.

Relations with Socialist Countries

In January 1965 Secretary A. Shelepin of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and in October Kadar Janos, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, respectively visited Mongolia. Premier Yu. Tsedenbal visited the Soviet Union in April and Czechoslovakia in June.

In January 1966 the Soviet party and government delegation led by L. Brezhnev visited Mongolia. During their visit the treaty of friendship and mutual aid between the two countries was signed.

In March Premier Yu. Tsedenbal attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Fifteenth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party held in June adopted a statement supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialist aggression. On 1 July the first meeting of the sixth session of the Great People's Khural issued a statement denouncing American imperialist bombing of Hanoi and Hai-phong. On 8 February a mass rally was held at Ulan Bator voicing solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese people against American imperialism.

In October the Vietnamese government delegation led by Vice Premier Yo Chong-ui (sic) visited Mongolia.

A long-term trade and commerce agreement for 1966-1970 between Mongolia and Cuba was signed.

Relations with Other Countries

On 30 April a mass rally was held at Ulan Bator in support of the struggle of the Dominican people against American imperialism. In May Mongolia signed the international pact on abolishing all forms of racial discrimination.

In April 1965 Mongolia entered into diplomatic relations with France at the ambassadorial level.

Economy

The mainstay of the economy is the agrarian economy in which livestock are dominant. Principal livestock include sheep, horses, goats, and camels.

Main mineral resources are coal, crude oil, iron, gold, silver, copper, manganese, and tungsten.

In addition to growth of the livestock industry in recent years, agricultural production led by food grains and fodder crops has been developed as a new sector. In the industrial sector such new sectors as the fuel and power industry have been developed. Thus Mongolia has been transformed from a livestock country into a socialist agrarian country.

Beginning in 1966, Mongolia undertook to fulfill the Fourth Five-Year Plan for growth of the national economy and culture.

During the Five-Year Plan period Mongolia looks ahead to increase of gross agricultural production of 38-40 percent by further expanding and strengthening the material-technical basis of the rural economy, and a marked increase in industrial production while guaranteeing the rapid expansion of the fuel and power industry, further increasing the production of building materials, and more rapidly developing the most effective sectors in the light industry and the food processing industries.

Despite severe natural disasters in 1966, Mongolia raised 6,412,800 heads of young animals. Progress was recorded in state procurement of livestock products. For example, procurement plan of rough wool of horned animals was overfulfilled by 1.5 percent, and that for soft wool -- by 2.4 percent. Mongolia envisages an increase of domestic animals to 25 to 26 million heads in 1970, the last year of the Five-Year Plan.

In 1966 areas cultivated totalled 460,900 chongbo, and a total of 287,200 tons of food grains was harvested. Of this, 215,800 tons were produced at state-operated farms and livestock farms, and 76,500 tons at agricultural cooperatives. Mongolia has 30 state-operated farms, 284 agricultural cooperatives, and 39 livestock machine stations. It is systematically pushing to consolidate the cooperative economy and its development.

The plan for gross industrial production in 1966 was overfulfilled by 100.3 percent, or a 6.6 percent increase over 1965.

In 1966 the Ulan Bator automobile repair plant, fire-proof brick factory, and Tsaihanub (sic) coal mine, and other new factories and enterprises began their operation.

Major export items are domestic animals, wool, and hides. Import items are machinery, chemical products, and daily necessities. In 1966 the gross foreign trade rose by 6.4 percent over the preceding year.

The monetary unit is tugrik.

Society and Culture

With a rise in the purchasing power of the population, the circulation of retail goods reached 1.5 billion tugrik, an increase of 3.5 percent over 1965.

During the 1966-1967 academic year 198,800 students are studying at various levels of schools. Of these, the number of elementary schools is 462, with 165,000 students. Compared to the 1965-1966 academic year, the number of schools at all levels showed a 15.3 percent increase, and the number of students rose by 7.9 percent. The number of doctors in 1966 showed an 8.7 percent increase over 1966, and the number of beds -- an increase of 0.3 percent.

Publication and Press

Press: The Mongolian Press (Montsame (sic)).

Newspapers: Unen (organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and government); Hodol mor (organ of the Trade Unions), Jalochodin unen (organ of the Revolutionary Youth League). Magazines: Namuin amidral (organ of the People's Revolutionary Party).

Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

It is situated in the eastern part of the Indochina peninsula. Its northern and northwestern areas form a

plateau, and its northeastern and southwestern areas are plains. Most of the country lies in the tropical zone, with much precipitation in summer.

Area: About 330,000 square kilometers (North Vietnam, 158,800 square kilometers; South Vietnam, 171,700 square kilometers).

Population: About 30 million (North Vietnam, 17 million; South Vietnam 14 million). Most of the population belongs to the Vietnamese race, and the Vietnamese language is predominant.

Capital: Hanoi (with a population of 643,500 as of 1960).

Vietnam became a French colony in 1884. Since then, the Vietnamese people waged a tenacious struggle against the French colonialists. In 1930, under the leadership of comrade Ho Chi Minh, the Indochinese Communist Party was founded. Since then, their struggle entered a new stage.

The Indochinese Communist Party formed a broad united front, the Viet Minh, and struggled against the French colonialists, international fascists, and Japanese imperialism which took France's place in 1940. Late in 1944 the Indochinese Communist Party established liberated areas in six northern provinces, and organized people's sovereign organs. On 19 August 1945 the Vietnamese people disarmed the Japanese imperialist troops, caused a nationwide armed uprising, and carried out the August revolution to overthrow the reactionary Bao Dai regime. On 2 September 1945 Chairman Ho Chi Minh declared independence in the name of the provisional government, and founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people fought heroic battles against the French aggressors who started the war of aggression in December 1946, until July 1954, and won the battle.

On 21 July 1954 the Geneva agreement was signed, and the 17th parallel became a temporary line of division between north and south. This agreement prohibited the importation of foreign troops, military personnel, various types of weapons, and the construction of military facilities. It also stipulated that Vietnam would not join any military bloc. It further called for holding free nationwide elections in July 1956 and thus realizing the unification of the country on a democratic basis.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam faithfully executed the conditions and items stipulated in the agreement, and consistently endeavored to realize the unification of the country through nationwide general elections. However, the South Vietnamese puppet regime under American imperialist instigation violently trampled upon the Geneva agreement, refused the negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam concerning the general elections. It held "unilateral elections" in March 1956 and seized all power in South Vietnam.

American imperialism frenziedly engaged in the oppression of the people in order to turn South Vietnam into their colony and into a spring board for the aggression in Asia. In 1961 American imperialism began to carry out "an undeclared war" and "special warfare" in South Vietnam. Suffering defeat in the "special warfare" against South Vietnam, on 5 August 1964 American imperialism fabricated the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" in order to expand the war into North Vietnam. In February 1965 it began the bombing of North Vietnam, thus expanding the war even to North Vietnam.

Beginning in late 1959 the South Vietnamese people initiated self-defensive uprisings everywhere. In December 1960 the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation was inaugurated.

Under the banner of the Front for National Liberation the South Vietnamese people rose up for the anti-American national salvation struggle, completely took over the initiative in the aggressive war provoked by American imperialism, and dealt grave blows to the American imperialist aggressors.

The North Vietnamese people are continuously dealing political and military defeats to the American imperialist aggressors in order to liberate the south, defend the north, and unify the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out as follows: "The Vietnamese people not only are courageously fighting for the complete liberation and independence of their fatherland, but also are waging a bloody struggle to safeguard the socialist camp and to defend peace in Asia and the world."

The People's Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign organ. It has 455 deputies (of these, 89 are from

South Vietnam). Their term is four years. The present third session was elected on 26 April 1964 (while the terms of 89 deputies from South Vietnamese electoral districts were postponed indefinitely).

Chairman: Chairman is elected by the People's Assembly for the four-year term.

Government: Government was organized on July 1964.

Premier: Van Van Dong; Foreign Minister: Nguyen Yujong (sic); Defense Minister: Vo Nguyen Giap.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations

The Vietnam Lao Dong Party was originally inaugurated as the Indochinese Communist Party on 3 February 1930 (this date was designated as the foundation day by the Third Congress in September 1960). The Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party redesignated the party as the Vietnam Lao Dong Party. It has a membership of 540,000 (as of 1962). Chairman of the Central Committee is Ho Chi Minh.

The Democratic Party and the Socialist Party.

The Fatherland Front was organized in 1955, encompassing all political parties and mass organizations. The General Federation of Trade Unions was formed in 1946. The Working Youth League was first organized as the Indochinese Communist Youth League in March 1931, and in 1956 it was redesignated under its present title. It has a membership of 1.2 million (as of 1966). The Women's League was formed in October 1946. Other groups include the Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Major Events

To recover from defeats suffered in South Vietnam, American imperialism violently encroached upon the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, mobilized its air and naval forces to escalate the destructive war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In 1966 alone the American imperialists carried out 13,000 bombings, including even attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam consistently endeavored for the just solution of the Vietnam question, while crushing the American imperialist machinations to expand the war.

The second meeting of the third session of the People's Assembly held 8-10 April 1965 discussed the report on the new situation created by the American imperialist aggressors and the tasks of the Vietnamese people to defeat the aggressors, the supplementary report on the military situation and tasks, the supplementary report on the situation in South Vietnam and the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against American imperialism and for the liberation of the fatherland, the report of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on presenting to the People's Assembly the discussion on partial rights of the Presidium, and the report on the work of the People's Assembly, adopted relevant decision. On 7 April the meeting exposed the deceptiveness of the proposal for "unconditional negotiations" offered by Johnson, American imperialist leader, and fully supported the statement of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, dated 22 March 1965. The meeting clarified the following four-point stand on the solution of the Vietnam question calling for the American imperialists to correctly carry out the Geneva agreement of 1954, for withdrawing the American imperialist aggressor forces, and for solving the Vietnam question independently by the Vietnamese people themselves:

1. The basic rights of the Vietnamese people, their independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity must be recognized. In strict accordance with the Geneva agreement the American imperialists must withdraw from South Vietnam their troops, military personnel, weapons and ammunition, and all kinds of war material, abolish the military alliance with the South Vietnamese puppet regime, and cease their interference and aggressive policy toward South Vietnam. The American imperialists must suspend all war actions against North Vietnam, and stop all aggressive actions against the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

2. The military clauses stipulated in the Geneva Agreement of 1954 must be strictly abided by while Vietnam is temporarily divided into two zones until peaceful unification of Vietnam is realized. In other words, the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance, and in these zones no foreign military base, troops, or military personnel shall exist.

3. The question of South Vietnam must be solved by the South Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the program of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation without interference by foreign powers.

The People's Assembly sent letters declaring this stand of its government to parliaments of every country.

Late in June the government issued a statement repudiating the "peace mission" of the British imperialists as serving the American imperialist "peace" farce.

On 23 January 1966 Chairman Ho Chi Minh sent letters to the heads of each country, in which he declared the stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam determined to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of Vietnam and to contribute to the maintenance of world peace. In the letters he appealed for active support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialism.

On 16-22 April the third meeting of the third session of the People's Assembly discussed the government report on the national plan for 1966, the report on the military situation, and the supplementary report on the anti-American national salvation struggle. The session meeting released a statement of the People's Assembly on the national determination to defeat the American imperialist aggressors.

On 29 and 30 June the American imperialists bombed Hanoi and the vicinity of Haiphong. The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the government, and the Supreme Defense Committee adopted appropriate measures in coping with the new situation. On 17 July Chairman Ho Chi Minh appealed to the people and combatants of the nation to wage the struggle until the day of complete victory and issued a decree for mobilizing reserve forces, some of the noncommissioned officers, and some of the citizens belonging to the reserve forces, yet not having served in the ranks of the military forces in accordance with the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the decision of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the partial mobilization. Prior to this, the Supreme Defense Committee, after complete examination of the new situation, adopted the decision to mobilize the force of the whole people, to strengthen the armament of the people and the defense potential of the people, and to give full support to the people of South Vietnam in order

to crush all intriguing machinations pursued by American imperialism.

After the Chairman Ho Chi Minh's appeal dated 17 July was issued, about one million youth volunteered for military service in a month's time.

On 22 July the Committee to Investigate War Crimes of American Imperialism in Vietnam was established. On 31 October this committee issued two documents exposing and denouncing the bestial criminal acts perpetrated by American imperialism in Vietnam. On 14 December the government issued a statement exposing and denouncing the bestial criminal act of American imperialism in repeatedly bombing the capital, Hanoi.

By the end of 1966 the Vietnamese people shot down 1,613 American imperialist planes, thus crushing "superiority of the American Air Force," and aggressively defended the northern part of socialism.

Foreign Relations

Relations with Korea: On 18 July 1966 Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Chairman Ho Chi Minh fully supporting Chairman Ho Chi Minh's appeal dated 17 July, and the decree for partial mobilization.

On 9 November 1966 the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machination to provoke a new war against our country.

In protest of the American imperialist obstruction of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from participating in the discussion of the "Korean Question" at the United Nations in August, the government issued a statement on 22 December protesting the passage of the illegal "resolution" in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

On 13-16 July 1965 the Vietnamese government economic delegation, led by Vice Premier Yo Chong-ui (sic), visited our country. On 16 July an agreement by our country to offer economic and technical aid to Vietnam was signed. On 9 August 1965 the People's Assembly delegation led by Hwang Mun-hwan visited our country.

On 15-18 January 1966, and on 30 August to 4 September 1966 the Vietnamese government economic delegation, led by Vice Premier Yo Ch'ong-ui, visited our country, and an agreement of our country on free aid, an agreement between the two countries for trade in 1966, and an agreement for trade and payment in 1967 were signed. On 19 December an agreement on cooperation in public health between the two countries was signed.

Relations with Socialist Countries

During 1966 the Vietnam Lao Dong Party delegations attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (March), the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (May), the 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (June), the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party (October), the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (November), and the Ninth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (November).

The Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Yo Sun (sic) visited the Soviet Union in April 1965, and China in March 1966.

In June-July 1965 the Vietnamese government economic delegation led by Yo Chong-ui visited the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Democratic Germany, and Romania and signed several agreements for Vietnam to receive economic and technical aid. In August-September 1966 the same delegation visited the Soviet Union and China to discuss the problem of economic aid and signed relevant agreements.

In February 1965 the Soviet delegation led by Premier A.N. Kosygin visited Vietnam, and the Soviet delegation led by Secretary A.N. Shelepin of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visited Vietnam in January 1966.

In October 1965 the Hungarian party and government delegation visited Vietnam. In 1966 the Romanian party and government delegation (May), the Czechoslovakian party and government delegation (September), the Bulgarian party and government delegation (October), and the Cuban party and government delegation (October) visited Vietnam.

On 31 May 1966 the government issued a statement denouncing the new American imperialist provocation against Cuba.

Relations with Other Countries

In April 1965 Premier Phan Vang Dong visited the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Bandung Conference held at Bandung. In February 1966 a Japanese Communist Party delegation led by Miyamoto Kenji visited Vietnam (February) and declared the strengthening of common action in the struggle against American imperialism.

In December an Italian Communist Party delegation visited Vietnam.

Economy

Vietnam is rich in such mineral resources as coal, iron, tin, manganese, tungsten, gold, lead, and apatite. Major agricultural products are rice, cotton, peanuts, and corn. Rubber, sugar cane, jute, banana, and cocoanuts, coffee, and pepper are also produced. Forested areas occupy about 60 percent of total land area.

Since August 1964, due to the American imperialist bombing of North Vietnam, economic facilities and agricultural land were considerably damaged, and the whole country adopted a wartime posture. In spite of the American imperialist bombing, the first Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) was basically fulfilled. Especially with the successful fulfillment of the national plan for 1966, excellent prospects for executing the two-year plan for 1966-1967 was unfolded.

Because of the frenzied air raids carried out by American imperialism on industrial centers, most industrial enterprises evacuated to other areas, and new economic sectors needed by the wartime posture were created.

In the industrial sector antiaircraft networks to protect production were set up. Various industrial sectors were expanded. Progress was made particularly in the production of machine and metal products. Local industry, that portion serving agriculture in particular, marked progress.

Thus the gross industrial output in 1966 showed an increase of 29.2 percent over 1965, and in 1965 recorded a 6 percent increase over 1964.

In 1966 the output of local industrial enterprises showed a rise of as much as 5.5-30 percent over 1965. Total value of goods supplied the agricultural sector, such as modern farming tools, small generators, and small machines in 1966 climbed by 44.7 percent over 1965, and the 1965 level was a 39.2 percent increase over 1964.

The value of goods supplied the transportation sector in 1966 increased by 72.3 percent over 1965. In the same year investments in the local industry sector to produce machinery and building materials, and foodstuff was increased by 1.9 times. Large numbers of small industrial facilities were built. In 1966 alone almost 300 facilities began operating.

Agricultural production grew continuously. Agricultural production cooperatives developed into a higher stage and expanded.

By the end of 1966 85 percent of farm families were included in the higher level of agricultural production cooperatives. 37 percent of agricultural production cooperatives owned more than 37 chongbo each. While 44.2 percent of agricultural cooperatives accounted for more than 100 families in 1965, the percentage rose to 52.6 percent in 1966. Thus in 1966 each agricultural production cooperative included an average of 198 farm families and 62 chongbo of cultivated land, compared to 85 farm families and 49 chongbo in 1965.

In 1966 irrigation continued to advance, and the irrigated land area showed increases. Irrigation facilities near Hanoi increased by as much as three times over 1965. By the end of 1966 small farm implement factories were established at 3,800 agricultural production cooperatives. Thus preconditions for fighting natural disasters and for boosting production were provided. While in 1965 about 700 agricultural production cooperatives and seven counties produced five tons per chongbo, in 1966 1,000 agricultural production cooperatives and 16 counties and the areas around Thai Binh Province harvested five tons of food grains.

Remarkable progress was registered also in geological exploration, tree-planting, and windbreak afforestation.

In 1966 workers in the geological exploration sector discovered important deposit areas, such as coal, kaolin, and limestone, contributing greatly to expanding local industry. In 1966 2.7 billion more trees were planted compared to 1965.

Society and Culture

In spite of the frenzied enemy bombing, the supply of such daily necessities as rice, cloth, coal, salt, and oil was constantly guaranteed, and the prices of important materials such as food, clothing, and stationery basically showed no changes. Public health networks covered all rural villages. Hospitals were established in each village and county.

Even though educational installations were bombed and schools were destroyed, the number of schools and students continued to grow. In 1965-1966 there were 10,150 elementary schools, of which 6,981 were first grade schools, 927 were second grade schools, and 243 were third grade schools. The number of students enrolled in first-grade schools reached 23 million, or an increase of 8.7 percent over the preceding year.

The number of students at secondary professional schools designed to train specialists in industry, agriculture, and other production sectors was increased two-fold over the preceding year. Five colleges and 13 technical schools were also newly established.

Publication and Press

Press: Vietnam Press. Major newspapers are People (organ of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party), National Salvation (organ of the Fatherland Front), Independence (organ of the Democratic Party), Fatherland (organ of the Socialist Party), Workers (organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions), and the People's Army (organ of the Vietnamese People's Army). The principal magazine is Study (theoretical organ of the Vietnamese Lao Dong Party).

Japan

Japan is an insular nation situated southeast of Korea and surrounded by the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is comprised of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, and other neighboring islands.

Areas: 369,662 square kilometers.

Population: 100,020,849 (as of 1 August 1967).

Capital: Tokyo (with a population of 11,025,013 as of January 1967).

Politics

The feudal system basically completed in the seventh-eighth centuries was overthrown by the reform initiated by the new emerging bourgeois forces in 1867-1868 (sic), that is, by the "Meiji Restoration," and thereafter Japan entered the road of capitalist development, and advanced into the imperialist stage already by the late 19th century to the early 20th century. However, the bourgeoisie maintained vestiges of the feudal system, the "Emperor system," and in collusion with the feudal landlords around it carried out the unlimited exploitation and fascist oppression against the home population, and ceaseless wars of aggression and brigandish plundering against other countries. Since the "Meiji Restoration" Japanese imperialism has waged more than ten plundering wars. In collusion with the Anglo-American imperialists Japanese imperialism launched full scale aggression against Korea in 1875.

Japan caused the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-1895 and robbed China of vast indemnity sums, Taiwan, and the Pescadores. Through the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-1905 Japan took control of southern Sakhalin, the Liaotung Peninsula of China, Dairen, and Port Arthur. In 1910 Japan imposed the "Korea-Japan Treaty of Annexation," turning Korea into its colony. Japanese imperialism deprived Korea of vast natural resources and wealth, bestially killed many innocent Korean people, even deprived the Korean people of their language and names, and attempted to completely liquidate the Korean people.

Turning Korea into a base for its aggression in Asia and into a military supply base, Japanese imperialism

70,000 strong aggressive military forces poured into Siberia and Sakhalin in 1918. It abortively attempted new offensives against the Soviet Union at Changku-feng in 1938 and in Nomohan in 1939.

In 1931, encouraged by the Anglo-American imperialists, Japanese imperialism invaded the northeastern part of China, fabricated the puppet "Manchukuo," and launched aggression against the Chinese mainland in 1937.

In 1936 Japanese imperialism signed the "anti-Comintern pact" 1936 against the Soviet Union. Italy joined this pact in 1937. In 1940 a three-power military alliance was signed between Japan, Germany, and Italy. Thus Japanese imperialism caused the Pacific War in 1941.

In the course of the Pacific War Japanese imperialism occupied Southeast Asian countries led by Indonesia and South Pacific islands. Continuously threatening its neighboring countries led by the Soviet Union, Japanese imperialism frantically attempted to control all of Asia under the slogan of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," but it surrendered on 15 August 1945 and signed the documents of surrender on 2 September 1945.

American imperialism since the inception of its military occupation of Japan after the end of the war violently trampled on international agreements and again militarized Japan by taking advantage of the strategic position of Japan, and its manpower and material potentials, and frantically tried to train Japan as the "death brigade" against the socialist camp and the national liberation movement.

In September 1951 American imperialism unilaterally signed the San Francisco "unilateral peace treaty" and the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" with Japanese imperialism, legalizing the stationing of the American imperialist aggressive forces in Japan and maintenance of the American imperialist aggressive forces bases. These treaties opened up the way for Japanese imperialism to remilitarize itself.

In 1950 Japanese imperialist aggressive forces organized in the names of "Police Reserve Force" and the "Maritime Safety Board" through the American imperialist design have now been revived and strengthened as the "Self-defense Force." Japanese monopoly hit a big windfall by creeping into the American imperialist war of aggression in Korea, and rapidly accelerated the militarization of the economy.

Through the new U.S.-Japan "security treaty" of 1960, American imperialism further accelerated the rearmament of Japanese imperialism and made it possible to directly mobilize Japanese imperialist military forces for their aggression in the name of "common defense."

Rapidly revived under the protection of American imperialism in the postwar period, Japanese imperialism is in political, economic, and military collusion with American imperialism because of their common interests in aggression in Asia, and it is again emerging as a menacing aggressive force in Asia.

The reactionary Sato government of Japan not only has drafted with the active support of American imperialism, war plans for aggression in Korea and other Asian countries but also has already extended its aggressive influence to South Korea. It has actively joined the American imperialist aggression in Asia and has offered Japan as a supply, repair, and attack base for the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

Emperor: Hirohito (1926-) lost his absolute power under the new Constitution of 1947 and is a ruler in name only.

Diet: This is the sole legislative body and is composed of the House of Councilors and the House of Representatives. Membership of the House of Representative numbers 486. Members are elected for a four-year term. In the general elections held on 20 January 1967, the Communist Party won five seats, the Socialist Party -- 140, the Democratic Socialist Party -- 30, the Komei Party -- 25, the Liberal-Democratic Party -- 277, and independents -- nine. The speaker of the House is Ishii Mitsujiro. Membership of the House of Councilors numbers 250, elected for a six-year term. Every three years one-half of the members are elected. As of the end of 1966 the Communist Party held four seats, the Socialist Party -- 73, the Democratic Socialist Party -- seven, the Komei Party -- 20, and the Liberal-Democratic Party -- 141. The President of the House of Councilors is Shigemune Yuzo.

Cabinet: The present cabinet was organized on 18 February 1967. Prime Minister is Sato Eisaku, and Foreign Minister is Miki Takeo.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations

The Communist Party was founded on 15 July 1922. The party waged an illegal struggle since its founding till the Japanese imperialist defeat in August 1945. It was reorganized on 1 December 1945, and it has since engaged in a legalized struggle.

On 24-31 October 1966 the party held its Tenth Congress. The congress concluded its work with a summation, adopted the immediate line of struggle and policy, and elected a new leadership.

The Japanese Communist Party delegation led by Chief Secretary Miyamoto Kenji visited our country, China, and Vietnam in February-March 1966. In May 1966 the Japanese Communist Party delegation led by Kasuga Shoichi, a member of the staff committee, visited Romania.

It has a membership of 300,000. The Tenth Congress held in October 1966 elected 11 members of the staff committee of the Central Committee, and six candidate members. The Chairman is Nosaka Sanzo, and the Chief Secretary is Miyamoto Kenji.

The Socialist Party was organized on 2 November 1945. It has its base among the middle and petty-bourgeois classes, intellectuals, and office workers in urban areas, some workers, peasants, and handicraft workers. As the largest opposition party, it has joined together with the Communist Party in the progressive democratic movement. It has a membership of about 54,000 (as of January 1966). Its chairman is Sasaki Kozo. The Democratic Socialist Party was inaugurated in January 1960 from right-wing opportunists who had separated from the Socialist Party, and it has cooperated with the line of the Liberal-Democratic Party. It has a membership of about 30,000. The Komei Party was organized on 17 November 1964 from the ranks of the Soka Gakkai, a religious organization. It advocates "middle of the road politics," but it essentially follows a reactionary conservative line. The Liberal-Democratic Party (the party in power) was organized on 15 November 1955 by merging the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party representing monopoly capital. It actively follows American imperialism, represents the interests of monopoly capitalists, landlords, high ranking bureaucrats, military cliques, and rich peasants. Its base lies particularly in rural areas. With the advance of the democratic forces and the heightened awakening of the people, its base is being shaken and it is

entangled in various factions, gradually showing symptoms of split, division, and downfall. Its president is Sato Eiaku. The General Council of Labor Unions of Japan (Sohyo) is a progressive and the largest labor federation organized by merging previous industrial labor unions in July 1950. It encompasses 60 industrial labor unions and a membership of 4.2 million. Chairman is Horii Toshikazu. General Federation of Japan Trade Unions (Domei) was organized by reorganizing its previous organization, the Labor Council, on 12 November 1964. It is a federation of right-wing labor unions and has a membership of 1.46 million. It forms the power base for the Democratic Socialist Party. The Neutral Federation of Labor Unions (Churitsu Roren) is organized of 930,000 workers mainly of private companies. In many cases it takes steps in common with the Sohyo. The National Federation of Industrial Labor Organizations (Shin Sanbetsu) was organized in September 1957, and it forms the center of the peasant movement. Organized in October 1962, the New Japan Women's Association is a progressive women's organization. The Democratic Youth League (Minsei) is under the influence of the Communist Party, and is a member of the World Democratic Youth League. Other organizations include the Committee for Peace and the Japan Society Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. The Japan-Korea Society was organized on 10 June 1951. The Committee of Cooperation for Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan was organized in 1958. The Liaison Council for Free Travel Between Japan and Korea was organized in 1963. The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan and the Korean Research Institute were organized in 1962. The Committee to Promote Academic Exchange between Japan and Korea, the Japan-Korea Trade Society, and the Conference on the Problem of the National Education of Koreans in Japan were organized in 1965.

Major Events

The struggle of the people against signing of the "Japan-Korea Treaty." On 22 June the reactionary Sato government formally signed the criminal "Japan-Korea Treaty" with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and exchanged the "instrument of ratification" of the "Japan-Korea Treaty" on 18 December.

Throughout the year the Japanese people waged tenacious struggle against signing of the "Japan-Korea Treaty." Particularly before and after the Diet "ratification" of the "Japan-Korea Treaty" the democratic forces including

the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Sohyo further strengthened their common action in developing a nationwide joint struggle against this "treaty" and waged a stubborn struggle. On 19 June more than 30 political parties and mass organizations including the Communist Party and the Socialist Party issued a statement of exposure and denunciation, stating that the "Japan-Korea Treaty" was a dangerous intrigue of the American and Japanese imperialists for aggression in Asia, and on 22 June they announced this "treaty" to be null and void.

In spite of the strong opposition of the democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist Party, the reactionary Sato government and the Liberal-Democratic Party unilaterally announced on the night of 12 November 1965 the passing of the "Japan-Korea Treaty" in the House of Representatives by using the techniques of government power and deception. On 11 December they illegally passed the "treaty" in collusion with the Democratic Socialists in the House of Councilors, while all opposition parties including the Communist Party and the Socialist Party withdrew.

The acceleration of militarization: The reactionary Japanese ruling circles tried to accelerate the revival of Japanese militarism and the militarization of the nation by retroactively amending the Constitution.

Toward the end of 1965, in order to obtain more than two-thirds of the Diet seats necessary for the retroactive amendment of the Constitution, the Liberal-Democratic Party engaged in machinations to enforce the "small electoral district system" in place of the current medium electoral district system, to check the advance of the democratic forces into the Diet, and to pass in one act a bill allowing for amending the Constitution by winning the majority of seats in the Diet.

In 1966 the Sato clique issued a Ministry of Education document entitled The Expected Image of Man in order to plant militarist thought by taking advantage of the "Centennial of the Meiji Restoration," thus frantically attempting to make education reactionary.

The machinations of the Sato clique to accelerate militarization encountered the stubborn opposition of the broad masses.

On 30 March 1966 under the sponsorship of the Communist Party the Liaison Council for the Defense of the

Constitution and the Crushing of the Small Electoral District System was organized in conjunction with the Socialist Party and the Kōmei Party. On 25 and 27 May the Council issued statements sternly denouncing the intrigues and machinations of the Sato clique for amending the Constitution and for enforcing the small electoral district system.

In the face of the consistent struggle of the broad masses the attempt of the Sato clique to amend the Constitution and the to enforce the small electoral district system was checked.

Advances of the Democratic Forces: In 1965 and 1966 through various forms of political struggle against the reactionary policies of American imperialism and the Sato clique, the democratic forces made great advances.

The elections for the House of Councilors held on 4 July 1965 and the elections for the Tokyo Metropolitan Council held on 23 July showed a marked advance of the democratic forces, while the party in power, the Liberal-Democratic Party, showed a decline. In terms of votes the Communist Party showed an increase of 3.2 percent in the elections for the House of Councilors compared to 1962, winning four seats. The Socialist Party increased its seats by eight. In terms of votes the Liberal-Democratic Party dropped from 39.5 to 31.9 percent, losing four seats. Especially in the Tokyo Metropolitan districts were all Liberal-Democratic Party candidates defeated for the first time in the postwar history of Japanese elections.

Beginning with the "Tanaka Shoji incident" (in which Tanaka, a Liberal-Democrat, and Chairman of the Budget Committee, embezzled billions of yen by buying off and intimidating contracts and evaded hundreds of millions of yens in taxes) exposed in the Diet in August 1966, various cases of corruption and fraud which were called "black mists" were exposed one after another. Thus the struggle in the Diet as well as among people was waged day after day against the Sato clique in demanding the dissolution of the Diet.

Chanting the slogans, "Down with Sato!" and "Dissolve the Diet," the progressive democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist Party and the broad masses organized various demonstrations, strikes, and mass rallies, and resolutely waged the struggle. Consequently, the Sato clique was finally forced to dissolve the House of

Representatives as soon as the 54th session of the Diet was convened on 27 December, and to hold general elections.

In the general elections for January 1967 the democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist Party showed a broad advance, while the Liberal-Democratic Party suffered enormous defeats. By winning 2.2 million votes, or an increase of 32.2 percent over the last election, the Communist Party won five seats. It won seats for the first time in Tokyo and Kita-kyushu. It established a bridgehead for the expansion of its party strength in political-economic centers. In the local elections held later (in April-May 1967), Minobe Ryokichi, jointly endorsed by the Communist Party and the Socialist Party was elected Governor of Tokyo Metropolis for the first time in the postwar period.

On the other hand, the struggle of the toiling people for peace, democracy, and the right to life was strenuously waged.

On May Day in 887 cities throughout the country, 6.5 million toilers staged mass rallies and demonstrations demanding the right to a good life and opposing militarization. On 5 May private railway workers went on a general strike. Following this, massive strikes centering on united actions in spring and autumn were developed. On 20 July the national united action against the bombing of Hanoi, Vietnam was carried out, dealing strong blows to the American imperialist war of aggression and the Sato clique following and supporting the American imperialist war policy. In particular, the general strike on 21 October against the war, for overthrowing the Sato government, for the right to a good life and in support of Vietnamese people was a large scale struggle with 5.47 million people throughout the country participating.

Foreign Relations

Adopting the maintenance of the U.S.-Japan security system as the basic element in its foreign policy, the Sato clique has carried out part of the American imperialist policy of war and aggression, and has pursued a policy of hostility toward the socialist countries, led by our country and those countries engaged in the national liberation struggle. It has openly pursued machinations for aggressive external expansion.

Japanese militarism thus revived under the aegis of American imperialism after the war has reappeared as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia.

Relations with Our Country

While continuously pursuing a hostile policy toward our country, the reactionary Sato government has frantically attempted to realize its wild ambition of aggression.

After fabricating the aggressive "Japan-Korea Treaty" under the manipulation of American imperialism, the Sato clique changed in December 1965 the title of "Japanese Mission in Korea" to "Japanese Embassy in Korea" and attempted the so-called diplomatic normalization with the P k Chong-hui puppet clique. Thus it has entered the road of further strengthening its political, economic, military, and cultural aggression and infiltration against South Korea.

Under the deceptive pretexts of "aid," "Joint development," "economic and technical cooperation," the Japanese militarist monopoly capitalists have extended their evil aggressive influence to various sectors of the South Korean economy, and expedited in various ways the infiltration of militarist culture. On the other hand, it has obstructed the unification of Korea, and has actively joined in the criminal machinations of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui military thugs for provoking a new war.

Under the direction of American imperialism, the Japanese militarists has even drafted war plans, such as the "Operation Three Arrows," to commit aggression against our country and other Asian socialist countries, and strengthened military collusion with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The scoundrels have supplied South Korea with military supplies and military equipment needed in the preparations for a new war, and even carried out joint military maneuvers with the American imperialist aggressor forces occupying South Korea and the puppet forces. Frenziedly engaging in oppressive acts against the Korean citizens in Japan, the Sato clique openly pursued a hostile policy toward the republic. The reactionary Sato government even refused entry to technicians from the republics. Prior to this, it refused entry to the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea invited to the 11th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in July 1965 and to the Congress of International Electrical engineering held on 31 October in Tokyo. It rejected the entry

into Japan of our team to participate in the world women's volleyball games in Tokyo in August 1966. In September 1966 the Sato government provoked the incident of P'yong-sin-ho (ship), illegally detained our ship crew, and committed barbaric acts against them.

The reactionary Sato government unhesitatingly encroached on the human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and carried out destructive acts against the General Federation of the Korean residents in Japan.

In February 1966 the reactionary Sato government unilaterally decided that the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan would be terminated by the end of November 1967. It engaged in machinations to fabricate the "foreign national education bill" designed to destroy the nationalist education of the Koreans in Japan.

By mobilizing the police and hoodlums, the Sato clique carried out espionage, subversion, and destruction against the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan organizations, and repeatedly perpetrated various forms of provocative terrorist acts against Koreans in Japan.

Relations with the Socialist Nations

In obedience to American imperialism the reactionary Sato government pursued a policy of hostility toward the socialist camp, while it attempted to expand economic ties with certain socialist countries in order to escape from its economic bankruptcy.

Coerced by American imperialism, the reactionary Sato government pursued a hostile policy toward the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and severed all economic relations with it.

The Sato clique has actively joined the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam. On "orders" from American imperialism, the Sato clique is supplying vast volumes of military equipment, aboveall various weapons, to South Vietnam. Thus Japan is serving as a supply, attack, and repair base in the aggressive war in Vietnam. Moreover, more than 1,000 military personnel are directly participating in the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. For the price of their service, the Sato clique earned a windfall of more than 1.5 billion dollars in 1966 alone from "special procurements" for the American imperialist aggressive forces.

In 1966 the "Soviet-Japan Aviation Agreement" was signed and a regular flight route between Moscow and Tokyo was opened.

Relations with American Imperialism and Other Nations

Further intensifying subservient relations with the United States, the Sato clique has actively cooperated as the faithful stooge of American imperialism and the "death band" of its aggression in Asia.

Sato, the leader of militarism, who was called to the United States, declared in a "joint statement" with Johnson, ringleader of the war, the maintenance of the U.S.-Japan "security" system, and permitted continued American imperialist occupation of Okinawa and the Bonins. He thus offered further cooperation with the American imperialist aggression in Asia. He also gave assurances of continuing to defend the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and to actively participate in the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam and its policy of aggression in Asia.

On 9 March 1966, Sato, a ringleader of militarism, clamored in the Diet about the "long term fixation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

At the fourth (July 1965, Washington) and the fifth (July 1966, Tokyo) conferences of the "Joint U.S.-Japan Trade and Economic Committee," they more openly pursued the conspiracy and collusion between Japan and U.S. Japan gave assurances of actively cooperating in the execution of the "Southeast Asia Development Plan" in accordance with the American imperialist demands. As a price for this, Japan frantically attempted to carry out a full-scale aggressive expansion in Southeast Asia with American imperialist encouragement.

In 1965 the Sato clique decided to offer 150 million dollars of loans to the Chiang clique on Taiwan, and to offer 400 million dollars of "emergency aid" each year to the South Vietnamese and Laotian puppets. In May it invited Premier Rahman of Malaysia, and in July Premier Obote of Uganda, promising each economic "aid," and thus strengthened the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital.

Under the cloak of "Asia-centered diplomacy," reactionary Japanese ruling circles organized a series of anti-communist aggressive organizations, such as the "Conference

of Ministers of Southeast Asia for Development" (April 1966, Tokyo), the "Asian Pacific Ministers' Council" (1st June, Seoul), founding of the "Asian Development Bank" (November), and the "Conference for Agricultural Development of Southeast Asia" (December, Tokyo). These ruling circles thus actively served the American imperialist plans for aggression in Asia and attempted to strengthen the aggressive expansion of Japanese monopoly capital.

In September-December 1966 the Sato clique dispatched its foreign minister, agricultural minister, and international trade minister to various Southeast Asian countries to further strengthen their economic and cultural infiltration into those countries under the disguise of "aid," "joint development," and "economic and technical cooperation." They disguised themselves as friends of the peoples in these areas and openly engaged in machinations to disintegrate the anti-imperialist front.

Economy

Control of the monopoly capital over the economy in general was further strengthened and the militarization of the economy was accelerated. On the other hand, the massive bankruptcy of medium and small enterprises and the agricultural crisis were further aggravated. Due to repeated price rises, the lopsided distribution of the labor force, decreases in the effective demand of toilers, and the limitations of foreign markets, contradictions between production and market were further aggravated.

Because of the Sato clique policy for "heavy chemical industry" designed to strengthen the economic basis of militarism, the concentration of production and capital in military monopoly entities was further strengthened, and thus the militarization of the economy was further accelerated.

Such finance capitalists as the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Fuji, and Daiichi and other military monopoly entities are in control of 72 percent of the total industrial capital. They have massively expanded the military industry centering on the steel, machinery, shipbuilding, petroleum, and chemical industries. On the other hand, medium and small enterprises, to say nothing of fractionized enterprises, have been further bankrupted and have declined as victims of the greed and exploitation by monopoly capital.

The number of commercial bankruptcies in 1966 totalled 6,187, the highest level in the postwar period.

On the other hand, because of the "liberalization" policy of the Sato clique forced by American imperialism, the infiltration of American monopoly capital and technology into the lifeblood of the Japanese economy, especially into the heavy chemical industries sectors has been rapidly stepped up.

As of August 1966, American imperialist capital accounted for 90 percent of the total foreign capital invested in Japan, and the number of American imperialist techniques imported to Japan amounted to 60 percent of the total number.

The reactionary policy of the Sato clique for "improvement of agricultural structure" and the policy for importing American imperialist surplus agricultural products have continuously forced Japanese agriculture to follow the road of downfall and bankruptcy.

The bankruptcy of Japanese agriculture is shown mainly in a decrease in cultivated areas due to the takeover of land (for industrial, airport, road, and military uses) by the Sato clique, instability of prices for agricultural products, and an increase in the number of families leaving agriculture.

Imports of agricultural products from foreign countries led by the United States since 1960 increased by about threefold, and this resulted in a drop in the rate of food self-sufficiency from 86 to 76 percent. While the procurement prices for agricultural products are set artificially low, the prices of industrial products (fertilizers, farm implements, and daily necessities) are high. Burdened with heavy taxes, the peasants are exacted doubly and trebly.

Japanese agriculture is centered on the typically small agrarian economy in which the average area of cultivated land per family is only 0.9 chongbo. However, land areas have decreased in recent year from 5.28 million chongbo in 1961 to 5.09 million chongbo in 1965.

While Japan's export rose by 14.4 percent in 1966, its import increased sharply by 20.7 percent. The increase in exports was caused mainly by increases in "special procurements" by American imperialism for the American

imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam and by the intensified infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital in Southeast Asia. American export to Southeast Asia covered 60 percent of total exports.

The large increase in Japan's import showed that the contradiction between the capacity of expanded production facilities and the want of industrial raw materials became serious.

While the contradictions among the imperialist powers over the market in the capitalist world are mounting, Japan's foreign trade faces a serious difficulty in marketing heavy chemical industry products in particular.

This situation is casting a pall of gloom over the economic structure of Japan, dependent mainly on foreign trade. Because of this, while accelerating its re-invasion of South Korea in order to secure its own "sphere of influence," Japan is more frantically trying to strengthen its aggressive expansion in Southeast Asia.

In 1966 various types of taxes including income taxes were retrogressively changed in favor of monopoly financial elites, with the result that the main burden of the state income was imposed on toilers.

In 1966 the Sato clique issued national bonds totaling 730 billion yen, thus forcing the purse of the people to be emptied to meet public investment. The major part of the budgetary expenditure was appropriated to the maintenance of national power structures, various military supply industries aimed at accelerating militarization, road and port facilities, and the expansion of the Self-Defense Force. Consequently, social-cultural, educational measures for to promote the people's welfare, medium and small enterprises, and the agricultural sector are almost totally ignored.

Military Affairs

Since the end of World War II, Japanese militarism has been rapidly revived under the active protection of American imperialism. Thus Japan has emerged as a new bed of war in Asia and as a dangerous war force.

Entertaining the wild ambition of realizing the old dream of the "Greater Asia Coprosperity Sphere" with

American imperialist encouragement, the Japanese militarist forces has drafted plans to invade Asian countries and have already begun to extend their aggressive influence to South Korea.

Japanese militarists have drafted such aggressive plans as the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation: Flying Dragon," and "Operation: Bull." Under American imperialist direction they are attempting at open aggression against our country and other Asian socialist countries and are scheming to form a "Northeast Asia Treaty Organization" and an "Anti-Communist Alliance of Asia."

The Japanese militarists further accelerated militarization by planning to massively increase nuclear armament and war industry in the Third Five-Year Plan for Defense Expansion" begun in 1967.

The Japanese militarist forces initiated as the "Police Reserve Force" in 1950 were reorganized into the "Self-Defense Force." They are now being trained as shock troops for American imperialist aggression in Asia. With the 150,000-strong police force joining them, they form a fascist violence apparatus.

Moreover, extreme right-wing organizations are openly disseminating militarist thought and are loudly advocating overseas aggression while engaging in white terrorism.

Society and Culture

Because of the acceleration of militarization and the reactionary policy at home and abroad, social chaos and contradiction have further intensified. Corruption and reaction in the cultural fields have been further accelerated.

Since early 1966 the price of ration rice was raised 8.6 percent. On 5 March railway fares were boosted by an average of 25 percent. In April postal rates were raised by 25-50 percent. During 1966 public utility rates as well as prices of various consumer goods registered an increase of average of 7 percent. On the other hand, the policy of "industrial reorganization" and "rationalization" pursued by the Sato clique, wage freeze, layoffs, and bankruptcies of medium and small enterprises further worsened the standard of living.

The number of crimes led by murders, burglaries, theft, and others showed a continuous rise. In particular, delinquency among teenagers has become serious.

The number of deaths resulting from various types of traffic accidents in 1966 was 13,319, registering the highest record in Japanese history.

Publication and Press

The major presses are the Kyodo Press and the Jiji Press. Major newspapers include Akahata (organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party), Asahi Shimbun, Mainichi Shimbun, Sankei Shimbun, and Nihon Keizai Shimbun. The main magazines are Zenei (organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party), Sekai Seiji Shiryo, Sekai, Chuo Koron, and Sekai Shuho.

EUROPE

Soviet Union (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)

The Soviet Union is situated in the eastern part of Europe, and central and northern parts of Asia. Occupying one-sixth of the world's land, the Soviet Union borders on 12 countries. The total length of its international boundaries is 60,000 kilometers.

Climate in the Soviet Union varies. Its northern part belongs to the cold zone (16 percent of total territory), its central part -- to the temperate zone (80 percent), and its southern part -- to the subtropic zone (4 percent).

The lowest recorded temperature was about 70°C below zero in the northeastern part of Siberia (at Verkhoyansky) and the highest temperature was about 50°C in the southern part of Uzbekistan (at Termez).

The average annual precipitation is 2,500 millimeters in the Transcaucasian mountain ranges. It is 500-600 millimeters in the western part of its European part, and 80 millimeters in the Central Asian area.

Area: 22.4 million square kilometers (European portion, 5.6 million square kilometers, and Asian portion, 16.8 million square kilometers).

Population: 234 million (as of 1 January 1967).

More than 100 nationalities live in the multinationality Soviet Union. The largest five major nationalities in terms of population are the Russians (55 percent of the total population), the Ukrainians, the Belorussians, the Uzbeks, and the Tatars.

In the Soviet Union more than 100 languages are spoken, and Russian is the official language.

Capital: Moscow (population, 6.41 million, as of 1 July 1966).

Politics

Before the October Revolution Russia was a imperialist power still with remaining militarist-feudal-serf relations and with a relatively low level of capitalist development.

With the victory of the great socialist October Revolution in Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a form of state new in human history, came into being on 7 November 1917.

On 30 December 1922, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist State, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (founded on 11 December 1917), the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (founded on 1 January 1919), and the Transcaucasian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic (founded on 12 March 1922 and was dissolved due to its split in 1936 into the Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republics which each became member republics of the Union) united together to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In 1925 the Uzbekistan and the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republics, in 1929 and 1936 the Tadzhikstan Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, and in 1940 the Litvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics were brought into the Union. At present the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics includes 15 member republics, 20 autonomous republics, and eight autonomous regions.

The first constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was adopted on 31 January 1924, and a new constitution was passed on 5 December 1936.

Supreme Soviet

This body is composed of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Each has a four-year term. The present Soviet is the seventh and was elected on 12

June 1966. The deputies in the Soviet of the Union number 767, while those in the Soviet of Nationalities number 750.

The rights of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities are the same and both have the same legislative power. The bicameral system has its aim in guaranteeing the common interests of the toilers as well as the particular interests and demands of nationality toilers.

Chairman of the Presidium is N.V. Podgorny; Chairman of the Soviet of the Union is I.V. Spiridonov, and Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities is Yu. I. Paletskis.

Council of Ministers: This council was formed on 3 April 1965. Premier is A.N. Kosygin, Foreign Minister is A.A. Gromyko, and Defense Minister is A.A. Grechko.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded on 30 July 1903. Members and candidate members total 12,684 million (as of 1 January 1967). The 23rd Congress convened in March 1966 elected the Central Committee, the Politburo, and Secretariat. General Secretary is L.I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet Trade Unions (founded in January 1918).

The All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League (founded on 19 October 1918).

The Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations; The Soviet Women's Committee; The Soviet League for International Friendship and Cultural Liaison; The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; The Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; The Soviet Red Cross Society; The Red Crescent Society League; The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society; chairman, N.N. Tarasov.

Major Domestic Events

On 24 March 1965 the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was convened. The plenum discussed urgent measures for further development of agriculture.

On 27 September 1965 the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union discussed the convocation of the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and decided to convene the 23rd Congress on 29 March 1966.

On 6 December the plenum of the Central Committee, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, discussed the report on the 1966 national-economic plan, the report on the 1966 state budget, and the problem of reorganizing the State Control Committee into the People's Control Committee.

On 29 March-8 April 1966 the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was convened. At the congress the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the work of the Central Control Committee of the same body were summarized. The congress also discussed the Five-Year Plan for the development of the Soviet economy, adopted relevant measures, and elected the new leadership of the Party Central Committee.

On 25-27 May 1966 the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union discussed the massive development of land improvement aimed at attaining high and stabilized harvest of food grains and other agricultural crops.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held on 12-13 December discussed the 1967 state plan for the development of the Soviet national economy and the 1967 Soviet state budget, and adopted appropriate decisions.

In March 1965 elections for deputies to lower Soviets were held.

On 12 June 1966 elections for deputies to the Seventh Supreme Soviet were held. The first session of the Seventh Supreme Soviet convened on 2-3 August 1966 elected the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and members of the Presidium, and newly formed the Soviet Government. The second session of the Seventh Supreme Soviet convened on 15-19 December discussed the plan for the development of the national economy for 1967 and the 1967 state budget, and the fulfillment of the 1965 state budget, and adopted relevant laws and ordinances.

On 17-21 May 1966 the 15th Congress of the Lenin Communist Youth League was held.

For research in the upper strata of the atmosphere and outer space, between 18 February 1965 to 28 December the Soviet Union, launched artificial earth satellites, Cosmos-54 to Cosmos-101. Between 8 May 1965 and 4 October 1965, Luna-5, Luna-6, and Luna-7 were launched for the research in outer space and the solar system.

The automated observation station Venus-3 launched on 16 November 1965 in the Soviet Union reached the surface of the Mars at 3:56 p.m., 1 March 1966. On 21 December 1966 the Soviet Union launched the automated station, Luna-13.

Foreign Relations

Relations with Korea. In May 1965 our military delegation and political and social activist delegations to attend the 20th anniversary celebration of the victory over Germany respectively visited the Soviet Union. In March 1966 our party delegation (to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), and in May our government delegation visited the Soviet Union.

On 11-15 February 1965 the Soviet Delegation led by Premier A. N. Kosygin, and in August the Soviet friendship delegation both visited our country. In 1966, the Soviet government commerce delegation (March), the delegation for the consumer goods fair (March), the delegation to attend the 17th conference of the Soviet-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation (May), and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society delegation (September) visited our country.

In March the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1965 and in July the joint protocol between the Korea-Soviet Border Railway Delegations were signed.

In 1966, the protocol for commodity trade for 1966 (April), the protocol for the 17th conference of the Korea-Soviet Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1966 (May), the Korea-Soviet agreement on economic and technical cooperation, the agreement for mutual commodity trade between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1967-1970, the protocol for cooperation in fisheries (June), and the protocol for commodity trade 1967 (December) were signed.

In addition, in September 1966 the Soviet women's volleyball team, in November the Ukrainian National Meritorious People's Chorus, and in December the Soviet men's and women's table tennis teams visited our country. On the other hand, our gymnastics delegation visited the Soviet Union.

Relations with the Socialist Countries

In April 1965 the Soviet party and government delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin visited Poland and signed the extension of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for 20 years, the original treaty having been signed in 1945.

In 1966 the Soviet party delegation attended the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (June), the 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (June), the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the Ninth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (November), respectively.

In July 1966 a Soviet delegation led by Brezhnev attended the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact nations held in Bucharest.

In May 1965, a Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar, in September a Romanian party and government delegation led by Ceausecu, in November a Cuban Communist Party and government delegation led by Raul Castro each visited the Soviet Union. In October 1966, Polish, Hungarian, German Democratic Republic, Romanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, and Mongolian party and government delegations led by party and government leaders, Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Raul Castro visited the Soviet Union. In November Premier Willy Stoph of the German Democratic Republic visited the Soviet Union.

On 4 May 1965 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR forwarded a reply in support of the appeal (which clarified the four-point stand for the solution of the Vietnam question) made on 9 April by the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the parliaments of all countries.

On 30 June 1966 the Soviet government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Hanoi and the Haiphong area, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Prior to this, on 1 February Chairman N.V. Podgorny of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet sent a reply in support of the Chairman Ho Chi Minh's appeal dated 24 January 1966. The Soviet delegation led by A.N. Kosygin (February 1965) and the Soviet government delegation led by Shelepin (January 1966) visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

From Vietnam, the Vietnam Lao Dong party delegation led by Yo Sun (sic) attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (March-April 1966). The Vietnam government delegation visited the Soviet Union in April and June 1965 and in October 1966, respectively.

In April 1965 the permanent mission of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation was established in Moscow. In June 1965 a delegation of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation, and in August a South Vietnam youth delegation visited the Soviet Union. On 3 October 1966 in Moscow, the agreement of the Soviet Union to offer free aid and additional loans to Democratic Vietnam, an agreement on the volume of trade for 1967, and other documents were signed.

Relations with Asian, African, and Latin American Countries

In January 1965 Kosygin visited India. Also with Kosygin in attendance the Indo-Pakistan summit conference for the solution of the Kashmir dispute was held in Tashkent.

In 1965 the commerce agreement with Cyprus (February), the economic and technical agreement with Iraq (March), the commerce agreement with Pakistan, the economic and technical cooperation treaty with Syria were signed.

Kosygin visited Afghanistan in January 1966, the United Arab Republic in May, and Turkey in December.

In April 1965, an Algerian government delegation led by Boumedienne, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, in June King Mohammed Reza of Iran, in July President Sekou Toure of Guinea, Premier Milton Obote of Uganda, President Aden Abdullah Osman of Somalia, in August Shah Mohammed Zahir of Afghanistan, President Msssembe-Debat of Congo (Brazzaville), in September President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, a Burmese government delegation led by Ne Win, a delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia led by Son San (sic), and in October President Modibo Keita of Mali visited the Soviet Union.

In October the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation attended the 13th Congress of the Chilean Communist Party.

In 1966 Premier Maiwandwal of Afghanistan (February), President Nkrumah of Ghana (March), Premier Yussef Zayen of Syria (April and July), King Savang Vatahna of Laos (May), Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India (July), Premier Bazzaz of Iraq (July), President Aden Abdullah Osman of Somalia (September), and King Hassan II of Morocco (October) visited the Soviet Union.

Relations with Other Countries

On 26 April 1965 the Soviet government issued a statement denouncing the machination of the West German Lower House to pardon Nazi criminals.

In 1966 A.N. Kosygin visited Finland (June) and France (December).

Economy

The Soviet Union is rich in useful minerals. Among those surveyed, the deposits of coal, nitrates, crude oil, natural gas, iron, manganese, chrome, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, bauxite, potassium chloride, and phosphate rank as the world's largest. It also has the world's largest water power resources.

Siberia and the Far East Soviet possess 85% of the total water power resources of the Soviet Union. The forested area is one billion chongbo, and the timber resources amount to 50 billion cubic meters, or almost one-half of the world's forest resources. The arable land area is 524.9 million chongbo, and the main agricultural crops are Indian corn, corn, potato, beans, sunflower, sugar beets, cotton, and hemp.

In 1966, the first of the new Five-Year Plans, the total industrial output was over-fulfilled by 19 percent more than was planned.

In 1966, 545 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, 585 million tons of coal, 265 million tons of petroleum, 70 million tons of pig iron, 96 million tons of

steel, and 14.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas were produced.

In 1966 the harvest of food grains reached 178 million tons.

In 1966 74.9 million tons of food grains were purchased by the state.

Budgetary receipts in 1967 were 110,249,925,000 rubles, and expenditures were 110,015,200,000 rubles.

The foreign trade of the Soviet Union in 1966 showed a 5 percent increase over 1965. The total foreign trade in 1965 was 15 billion rubles.

Society and Culture

The number of workers and office workers engaged in all sectors of the national economy in 1966 was 79.7 million, or an increase of 2.8 million over 1965.

The number of students in 1966 was 72 million. Of these, the number of elementary school students was 48 million, those in secondary vocational schools number four million, and those in higher schools number 4.1 million.

As of the end of 1966, the number of scientists working at scientific institutions, higher schools, and other agencies was about 700,000.

Publication and Press

The major presses are TASS (Soviet Press), and A.P.N. (Novosty Press Agency).

The major newspapers are Pravda (organ of the Central Committee, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), Izvestia (organ of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet), Komsomolskaya Pravda (organ of the Central Committee of the Lenin Communist Youth League), Trud (organ of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions), Krasnaya Zvezda (organ of the Defense Ministry), Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Weekly of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union).

The major magazines are Kommunist (theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), Partiinaya Zhizn (theoretical magazine on party life of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), Komsomolskaya Kommunist (theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Lenin Communist Youth League), Medzudnarodnaya Zhizn (theoretical magazine for the dissemination of scientific knowledge), Novoye Vremya and Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences.

LIST OF AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1965

<u>Title of Agreement</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Place Signed</u>
With the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
Plan for the Work of Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1965	20 March	P'yongyang
Plan for Cooperation between the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, the Soviet League for International Friendship and Cultural Liaison, and the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society for 1965	16 April	P'yongyang
Joint Protocol of the Korea-Soviet International Boundary Railway Committee	14 July	Chuul
Contract between the Korean Foreign Vessel Agent Company and the Soviet Union State-operated Steamship Company	27 December	P'yongyang
With the Mongolian People's Republic		
Plan for Film Exchange between Korean and Mongolian Film Supply Companies	3 May	Ulan Bator

With Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic

Protocol for Commodity Trade in 1966	30 November	P'yongyang
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With Hungarian People's Republic

Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1965-1966	26 May	P'yongyang
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Protocol for Scientific and Technical Cooperation for 1965- 1966	1 June	P'yongyang
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With Albanian People's Republic

Agreement on Mutual Cooperation in Plant Protection and Medical Inspection	2 January	P'yongyang
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Customs Agreement	23 June	P'yongyang
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Protocol for Scientific and Technical Cooperation for 1965- 1966	21 October	P'yongyang
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Agreement on Commodity Trade and Payment	2 December	P'yongyang
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Consular Agreement	29 December	P'yongyang
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With People's Republic of China

Plan for Film Exchange	18 June	P'yongyang
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Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences for 1965	30 July	P'yongyang
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Plan for Cooperation in Public Health for 1965-1966	9 November	P'yongyang
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Protocol for the Sino-Korean International Boundary Railway Joint Committee	18 November	Sinuiju
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Protocol for Commodity Trade for 1966	14 December	P'yongyang
With German Democratic Republic		
Plan for Cooperation in Public Health for 1965-1966	27 June	P'yongyang
With Democratic Republic of Vietnam		
Agreement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Offer Economic and Technical Aid to Democratic Republic of Vietnam	16 July	P'yongyang
Plan for the Execution of the Cultural Agreement for 1965	29 July	Hanoi
Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences for 1965-1966, and the Protocol for the Korea-Vietnam Committee for Scientific Cooperation	28 September	P'yongyang
With United Arab Republic		
Commercial Protocol for Commodity Trade for 1965	4 June	Cairo
Protocol for Commodity Trade for 1966	23 November	P'yongyang
With the United Republic of Tanzania		
Commercial Agreement	20 June	Dar Es Salaam
Agreement for Scientific Cooperation	22 November	P'yongyang
With the Islamic Republic of Mauritania		
Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	28 September	P'yongyang

LIST OF AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1966

<u>Title of Agreement</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Place Signed</u>
With the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
Agreement on Commodity Trade for 1966	4 April	P'yongyang
Protocol for the Seventh Conference of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee	16 May	P'yongyang
Plan for Cultural Cooperation for 1966	16 May	P'yongyang
Signing of the Plan for Work in 1966 on Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	19 May	Moscow
Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation	20 June	Moscow
Agreement on Commodity Trade for 1966-1970	20 June	Moscow
Agreement on Cooperation in Fisheries	20 June	Moscow
Protocol for Commodity Trade for 1967	10 December	Moscow

Supplementary Document on Vessel
Charter Contract, dated 24
November 1959

28 December P'yongyang

With Mongolian People's Republic

Plan for Execution of the Agreement
on Cultural Cooperation for
1966-1967

8 April P'yongyang

Agreement on Trade and Payment
for 1966-1967

20 October P'yongyang

Protocol for Trade and Payment
for 1967

20 October P'yongyang

With the Polish People's Republic

Plan for Execution of the Agree-
ment on Cultural Cooperation for
1966-1967

29 June Warsaw

With Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic

Plan for the Execution of the
Agreement on Cultural Coopera-
tion for 1967

19 December Prague

With Romanian Socialist Republic

Agreement on Trade and Payment
for 1966

7 January P'yongyang

Plan for Execution of the
Agreement on Cultural Cooperation
for 1966-1967

2 March P'yongyang

Agreement on Broadcasting between
Broadcasting Committees

23 March Bucharest

Protocol for the Committee for
Scientific and Technical
Cooperation

5 July P'yongyang

Agreement on Trade and Payment for 1967	10 November	Bucharest
Plan for Agent Status Between the Korean Foreign Vessel Agent Company and the Romanian State Forwarding and Transportation Company, Bucharesti Romtrans	21 November	P'yongyang
With the Hungarian People's Republic		
Supplementary Plan for Execution of the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation for 1965-1966	19 April	P'yongyang
Plan for Cooperation in Public Health and Medicine for 1966	19 April	P'yongyang
Protocol for the Sixth Conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	4 June	Budapest
Agreement on Trade and Payment for 1967	13 December	P'yongyang
With the Albanian People's Republic		
Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	27 April	Tirana
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1966-1967	27 April	Tirana
Protocol for the Seventh Confer- ence of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	14 June	Tirana
With the People's Republic of China		
Plan for Execution of the Cultural Agreement for 1966-1967	25 February	P'yongyang

Agreement on Mutual Cooperation in Veterinary Inspection and Medical Inspection	1 June	P'yongyang
Protocol on the Ninth Conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation for 1966	5 July	Peking
Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences for 1966-1967	30 July	Peking
Protocol for Trade for 1967	3 December	Peking
Broadcasting Agreement between Broadcasting Committees	30 December	Peking
With the German Democratic Republic		
Agreement on Delivery of General Equipment between Ministries of Trade	5 February	Berlin
Agreement on Trade and Payment for 1966	5 February	Berlin
Plan for Execution of the Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1966-1967	16 April	P'yongyang
Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences	25 April	Berlin
With the Democratic Republic of Vietnam		
Economic Agreement to Offer Aid to the Vietnamese Government	17 January	P'yongyang
Agreement on Trade and Payment for 1966	17 January	P'yongyang
Plan for Execution of the Agree- ment on Cultural Cooperation	9 June	P'yongyang

Plan for Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences	25 April	Berlin
With the Algerian Democratic People's Republic		
Agreement on Postal Exchange	18 July	Algiers
Agreement on Electrical Communications	18 July	Algiers
With the Republic of Guinea		
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1966-1967	11 May	Conakry
With the Republic of Cuba		
Commercial Agreement	12 January	P'yongyang
Payment Agreement	12 January	P'yongyang
Protocol for Trade for 1966	12 January	P'yongyang
Protocol for General Conditions for Trade between Ministries of Trade	15 January	P'yongyang
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1966-1967	15 January	Havana
Joint Statement between Party and Government Delegations	29 October	P'yongyang
Agreement on Nontrade Payment	14 November	P'yongyang
Protocol on Trade for 1967	14 November	P'yongyang
Plan for Scientific Cooperation for 1967-1968	12 December	Havana
With the Republic of Mali		
Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1966-1967	6 June	Bamako

With the United Arab Republic

Protocol for Postal Business	21 August	P'yongyang
Protocol for Trade	27 December	Cairo

With the Kingdom of Cambodia

Agreement on Postal Exchange	6 January	Pnom Penh
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Agreement on Electrical Communications	6 January	Pnom Penh
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Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1966	17 September	Pnom Penh
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With the Republic of Congo
(Brazzaville)

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	16 December	Brazzaville
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With the Republic of Ghana

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	20 January	Accra
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With the United Republic of
Tanzania

Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	5 July	Dar El Salaam
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With the Syrian Arab Republic

Agreement on Establishing Diplomatic Relations at the Ambassadorial Level	25 July	Damascus
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Agreement on Cultural Cooperation	27 April	Damascus
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With the Union of Burma

Agreement on Press Exchange and Mutual Cooperation between the Central Press and the Burmese Press	23 July	Rangoon
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Trade Agreement	7 September	Rangoon
With the Republic of India		
Trade Agreement	7 October	New Dehli
With the Republic of Iraq		
Agreement on Establishing General Consular Relations	21 July	Baghdad
With the Islamic Republic of Pakistan		
Agreement on Trade and Payment	8 November	Rawalpindi
With Japan		
Agreement on Scientific and Technical Exchange between the Korean Society for International Scientific and Technical Exchange and the Japanese Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation	3 August	P'yongyang
Plan for Scientific and Technical Exchange for 1966 and the First Half of 1967	3 August	P'yongyang

CHRONICLE OF MAIN DOMESTIC EVENTS (1965-1966)

January 1965

1. Premier Kim Il-song issued the New Year's message. Premier Kim Il-song sent a New Year's message to Chairman Han Tok-su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Federation of Koreans in Japan.

3. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Ne Win on the 17th anniversary of Burmese independence.

4. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, a conference of instructors of various levels of military schools of the People's Army was held until 6 January.

5. A joint communique between the delegation of the Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Congolese Government (Brazzaville) was signed in P'yongyang. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party on the ninth anniversary of its founding.

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Mohammed Ayub Khan of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for his re-election.

8. Premier Kim Il-song sent a reply to the letter of the director of the Korean Affairs Commission in Washington on the question of Korean unification, dated 22 November 1964. The State Committee on Degrees and Positions and the Committee on Award of People's Prizes decided to confer the positions of professor and assistant professor

to director Han Tok-su of Korea College in Japan and educators at colleges and cadre training institutions in Japan.

9. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement sternly denouncing the criminal act of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique in sending 2,000 South Korean puppet force soldiers to South Vietnam.

11. Rallies were held in P'yongyang and other cities in protest of the machination of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique in forcing South Korean youth to the aggressive war in Vietnam.

15. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania on establishing diplomatic relations with our country. Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon reported at the joint conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the republic's cabinet, and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front on the results of his friendship visit to Asian and African nations. A summary report of the Central Statistical Bureau of the fulfillment of the 1964 plan for the national economic development was released.

17. The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued an appeal to South Korean patriots to crush the criminal intrigue of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to dispatch military forces to Vietnam.

18. Comrade Kim Il-song met Rye Tet-hung (sic), Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to our country. The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League issued an appeal to South Korean students to struggle against the plan of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to dispatch military forces to South Vietnam.

19. The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee issued an appeal to young students of the whole world exposing and denouncing the machination of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to dispatch military forces to South Vietnam.

21. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to the sixth anniversary celebration of the Cuban revolution returned home.

22. The republic's government issued a memorandum on the decision of the South Korean puppet regime to dispatch puppet troops to South Vietnam.

27. Our ambassador to Algeria forwarded aid money for victims of the earthquake in Algeria.

28. Premier Kim Il-song met Chairman Hatanaka Masaharu of the Japan-Korea Society.

31. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing American imperialist machinations to expand the aggressive war in South Vietnam to Indochina.

February

2. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party on its 35th anniversary of its founding.

3. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Premier Bandaranaike on the 17th anniversary of Ceylonese independence. Haeju City organs, enterprises, villages, and people's neighborhood teams activist conferences discussed measures to fully support and aid socialist rural areas and made an appeal to the whole nation to further strengthen support and aid to rural areas.

5. Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, on his 60th birthday.

6. Comrade Kim Il-song's gift and the people's prize were forwarded to the members who created the collective gymnastic event, "Ch'ollima Korea." Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon, of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, met the chairman of Japanese Lawyers' Liaison Society. The Korean Democratic lawyers' Society issued a statement rejecting and repudiating the decision of the West German militarists to discontinue the trials of Nazi criminals.

8. P'yongyang City celebrated the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

9. The republic's government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist planes' bombing of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Mass rallies protesting and denouncing the American imperialist provocation of war against Democratic Republic of Vietnam were broadly held in P'yongyang and other places.

11. A joint communique between the Korea and Soviet delegations was signed in P'yongyang.

15. The republic's government adopted the decision to develop gymnastics as a movement of all the people. A joint conference of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland was held. The conference adopted an appeal to the South Korean people for crushing the criminal "Korea-Japan talks."

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Suria Bahadur Tapa (sic) of Nepal on its national holiday. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal.

17. Our delegation to attend the Afro-Asian economic seminar to be held in Algeria departed (returning on 9 March).

18. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier David K. Jawara of Gambia on the declaration of Gambian independence.

20. Mass rallies rejecting and repudiating the "Korea-Japan talks" were held in P'yongyang and continued in many places.

24. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram congratulating the Indochinese People's Conference (reply telegram was received on 27 February). The government delegation to attend the Leipzig spring fair departed (returning on 23 March).

25. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the criminal acts of the American and Japanese imperialists hastening the final conclusion of the "Korea-Japan talks." The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions sent a telegram to the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions expressing solidarity with the spring struggle of the Japanese working class.

26. A spokesman for the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing and denouncing American imperialism which insisted that the previous United Nations "decisions" were "valid" when the 19th United Nations General Assembly could not discuss the "Korean question" and the assembly went into a long adjournment.

28. P'yongyang City celebrated in commemoration of the 46th anniversary of the March First movement.

March

1. Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to King Hassan of Morocco on the ninth anniversary of its independence.

2. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions issued an appeal to the South Korean workers for the struggle against the provisional signing of the "Korea-Japan Treaty on Basic Relations" between Japanese militarists and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

4. The Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League issued an appeal to the South Korean students calling them to the struggle against the provisional signing of the "Korea-Japan Treaty on Basic Relations" between Japanese imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

5. The republic's government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist planes bombing Democratic Republic of Vietnam again and supporting the stand of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea issued an appeal to the Asian-African peoples exposing and denouncing that American and Japanese militarists concluded the "Korea-Japan talks" and more openly pursued the machination to fabricate the Northeast Asia Military Alliance. "Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol sent a letter to the foreign minister of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) expressing solidarity with the Congolese people and denouncing the provocative actions of the Tshombe clique under American imperialist instigation against Congo. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea and the National Committee of Korea for the Defense of Peace issued a statement denouncing the aggressive act of the Tshombe under American imperialist instigation against Uganda.

8. The Central Organization Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers' League issued an appeal denouncing the machination of Japanese imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to bring to an early conclusion the "Korea-Japan talks" and calling the South Korean peasants to the struggle.

9. A memorial meeting on the 20th anniversary of the deaths of the immortal communists, comrades Kwon Yong-baek, Yi Che-sun, Yi Tong-gol, and Chi Tae-hwan was held.

10. The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League issued an appeal to South Korean women to rise up to the struggle to crush the "Korea-Japan talks" between Japanese imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique and to smash Japanese imperialist aggression.

12. At the theater of the P'yongyang Young Students' Palace the youth honor prize in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League was awarded.

13. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union issued an appeal to South Korean journalists and news reporters for exposing and crushing the desperate machination of Japanese imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to conclude the "Korea-Japan talks."

17. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea issued a statement denouncing the aggressive act of American imperialism and West German militarists against the Arab people.

18. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser on his re-election as President of the United Arab Republic (reply on 1 April).

19. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Habib Bourguiba on the ninth anniversary of the independence of Republic of Tunisia (reply on 30 March). 150,000 toilers held a mass rally in P'yongyang opposing American imperialist aggression and supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, and rallies were widely held in other parts of the country.

20. Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent telegrams of condolence to the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' Party and the State Soviet and cabinet of the Romanian People's Republic on the death of comrade

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Soviet. The republic's cabinet decided to observe mourning on 24 March, the day of the funeral of comrade Dej. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree on awarding the title of hero of fishery to 11 workers in the fisheries sector. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea, the Korean National People's Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Korean Committee to Support the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People issued a statement on the National Day for the Anti-American Struggle of the Vietnamese people.

21. Party and government leaders visited the Romanian Embassy in Korea on the death of comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and expressed their condolences. Our party and government delegation to attend the funeral of comrade Dess departed (and returned on 28 March).

22. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to First Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Central Committee, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on the successful launching of the space ship Voskhod II (reply on 7 April). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Mohammed Ayub Khan on the national holiday of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

24. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 11th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party.

25. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, and Chairman Cu'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory messages to First Secretary Nicolae Ceaucescu of the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' Party, Chairman Chiuu Stoica of the State Council, and Premier Gheorghe Maurer on their election and re-election (replies on 21 April). The founding meeting of the Korean Agricultural Workers' League was held until 27.

26. The republic's government issued a statement supporting the statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, dated 22 March.

27. In P'yongyang 150,000 persons participated in a mass rally and demonstration against the "Korea-Japan talks." They adopted an appeal to the South Korean people. Rallies and demonstrations continued in other cities of the country. The first issue of Nongop Kulloja, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers' League, was published.

26. (sic) Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Chairman Nosaka Sanzo of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on his 73rd birthday (reply on 17 April).

30. In P'yongyang City the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1955 (sic) was signed.

31. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society remitted educational subsidies and scholarships (300,000 British pounds) for the Children of Korean residents in Japan.

April

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal on the fifth anniversary of the independence of Republic of Senegal (reply on 7 April). P'yongyang City held commemorative meeting on the 20th anniversary of Hungarian liberation.

3. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman Dobi Ishtvan of the Presidium on the 20th anniversary of the Hungarian liberation (replies on 21 April). P'yongyang City held a mass meeting of 100,000 to further accelerate construction of the capital.

4. Premier Kim Il-song and party and government leaders planted trees on Nungna-do.

5. A spokesman of the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing and denouncing the final conclusion of the "Korea-Japan talks" between the Pak Chong-hui clique and the Japanese Government.

6. The Korean Committee to Support the Struggle of the Vietnamese People discussed the question of more actively supporting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialist aggression.

7. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement strongly demanding the reactionary Japanese Government to immediately suspend its sinister oppression and treacherous destructive machinations against Korean citizens in Japan and the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, while expediting the conclusion of the criminal "Korea-Japan talks."

9. Premier Kim Il-song departed P'yongyang to make a state visit to Republic of Indonesia.

10. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a telegram of condolence to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the death of comrade Ka Kyong-si (sic), member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice Premier of the Council of Ministers (reply on 22 April).

11. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party issued a statement denouncing killing and violence by the reactionary Japanese Government against Korean citizens in Japan and its oppressive and destructive actions against the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan.

14. Comrade Kim Il-song lectured at the "Ali Arham" Academy of Social Sciences of Indonesia on "Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution." Young students held a mass rally in P'yongyang supporting the struggle of the South Korean students to crush the "Korea-Japan talks" and adopted an appeal to the South Korean students and people.

15. A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Indonesia was signed in Jakarta. Boys' Corps members of P'yongyang City held a joint general meeting at Mangyongdae.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Amin El-Hafez of the Syrian Arab Republic on its independence day (reply on 22 April). A mass rally was held in P'yongyang City with 150,000 toilers attending in support of the struggle of the South Korean

people against the Korean-Japan talks," and the rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean people.

17. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Fidel Castro Ruz of the revolutionary government of the Cuban Republic on the fourth anniversary of the victory in the Bay of Pigs. P'yongyang City held a celebration meeting on the tenth anniversary of the first Afro-Asian Conference (Bandung Conference).

18. P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting on the fifth anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people.

19. Premier Kim Il-song replied to the questions raised by Iwamoto Kiyoshi, director of Japan's Kyodo Press, and a reporter of Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

21. Premier Kim Il-song returned from his state visit to Indonesia. P'yongyang City held a meeting in celebration of V.I. Lenin's 95th birthday.

23. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association on the second anniversary of its founding.

24. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Premier Julius Nyerere of United Republic of Tanzania on the first anniversary of its founding.

25. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Albert Margai of Sierra Leone on the fourth anniversary of its independence.

28. The Korean People's Army air corps shot down a "RB-47" type aircraft of the American imperialist forces which had penetrated the northern half of the republic.

30. The expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held.

May

2. A women's rally of P'yongyang City was held to welcome Madam Andre Toure, wife of President of Guinea Republic.

3. Premier Kim Il-song met the Soviet Ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to Korea and the Mali Republic's Ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to Korea. Major General Pak Chung-kuk, our chief delegate to the military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission exposing the criminal act of American imperialism in frantically increasing military strength in South Korea and demanding necessary measures.

4. Comrade Kim Il-song met Mr. and Mrs. Nelvin H. Williams, Chairman of the National Committee, the Australian Communist Party. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory message to instructors and students on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Central School of the Socialist Toiling Youth League. A spokesman of the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist criminal act against Dominican Republic.

5. Our party and government delegation to attend the 20th anniversary celebration of the German liberation departed (and returned on 18 May). P'yongyang City held a mass rally protesting the American imperialist military interference in Dominican Republic. Our government trade delegation to visit the United Arab Republic departed (and returned on 20 July).

6. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Kingdom of Cambodia supporting Cambodian government's steps to sever diplomatic relations with the United States. The first issue of the English-language Pyongyang Times was published.

7. Comrade Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to party and government leaders of German Democratic Republic on the 20th anniversary of its liberation (replies on 21 May). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the Fourth Conference of Solidarity of Afro-Asian Peoples. P'yongyang City held a rally in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Czechoslovakian liberation. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued an appeal to the officers and men of the South Korean "Defense Forces" sent to South Vietnam.

8. Premier Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams

to Soviet party and government leaders on the 20th anniversary of the victory over Germany (replies on 21 May). Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Czechoslovak party and government leaders on the 20th anniversary of the Czechoslovak liberation, (replies on 18 May). P'yongyang City held a meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Soviet victory over Germany.

11. The State Committee on Academic Degrees and Academies Positions and the Committee on Awarding People's Prizes decided to confer the degree of doctor and the position of professor on six scientists and educators.

14. The National Gymnastics Workers Conference was held in P'yongyang.

15. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to support the struggle of the Palestinian people.

17. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory messages to Chinese party and government leaders on the second successful nuclear test.

18. Premier Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party and the Head of Democratic Republic of Vietnam on his 75th birthday (replies on 29 May). Premier Kim Il-song met the delegation of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan on the typhoon damages in East Pakistan. The Anti-Aircraft Corps of the Korean People's Army shot down an "L-19" which had illegally intruded into our territorial air.

19. The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party departed to attend the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Indonesian Communist Party (returning on 8 June).

20. The fourth session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was convened.

22. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Indonesian Communist Party on the 45th anniversary of its founding.

24. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Chairman Han Tok-su on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan. P'yongyang City commemorated the tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, and other cities also held rallies. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory message to King Hussein of Jordan on its independence (reply on 1 June).

25. P'yongyang City held a mass rally of 150,000 to welcome the delegation of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation.

26. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon met the delegation of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan on its independence day. The plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Hungary for 1965-1966 was signed in P'yongyang. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support the struggle of the Dominican people.

28. Premier Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Indonesian industry and youth movement leaders and the chairman of the Japanese Commodity Fair and his party.

29. An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between our country and Hungary was signed in P'yongyang.

June

1. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Second Conference of the International Trade Union Committee held in Hanoi to express solidarity with Vietnamese toilers and people struggling against American imperialist aggression.

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Modibo Keita of Republic of Mali on his 50th birthday. Students of P'yongyang City held a mass rally to commemorate the first anniversary of the June the Third uprising of South Korean students.

4. Premier Kim Il-song met the presidential cultural delegation of Indonesia. The new Soviet ambassador

extraordinary plenipotentiary A.I. Gorchakov presented credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

6. A joint collective meeting of the P'yongyang City Boys' Corps was held to award the "honor prize of the Korean Boys" and to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Boys' Corps.

7. Premier Kim Il-song met the special presidential emissary from Algeria.

9. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement strongly demanding an immediate halt to the criminal terrorism of the reactionary Japanese government against Korean citizens in Japan. Our government delegation departed to attend the 34th international fair at Poznan.

10. The railway line between Ch'ongji and Najin was opened.

12. Premier Kim Il-song met the Algerian military delegation.

15. Letters and gifts sent to Premier Kim Il-song from Korean residents in Japan on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan were displayed at the Korean Museum of Fine Arts.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to President Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub of Republic of Sudan for his inauguration, (reply on 20 September).

17. Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol departed to attend the foreign ministers' conference of the Second Afro-Asian Conference (in Algier) and (returned on 1 July).

18. The Republic's government issued a memorandum exposing the criminal inside story of the "Korea-Japan talks." Comrade Kim Il-song replied to questions raised by the Akahata reporter on the elections of the reactionary Japanese House of Councilors. Students held a meeting at Kim Il-song Comprehensive University to support the struggle of South Korean students against the "Korea-Japan talks," and meetings were also held at other colleges.

19. A new customs agreement between our country and Albania was signed in P'yongyang.

22. Our mass organizations issued a statement strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of American imperialism from South Korea in connection with the 15th anniversary of the American imperialist provocation of the Korean War.

23. The republic's government issued a statement rejecting recognition of and in opposition to the "treaty" and "agreements" after the conclusion of the criminal "Korea-Japan talks" between the reactionary Japanese government and the Pak Chong-hui clique and formal signing of several aggressive and traitorous documents, led by the "Korea-Japan Treaty on Basic Relations." The republic's government issued a memorandum once again strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of American imperialism from South Korea in connection with the 15th anniversary of the American imperialist provocation of the Korean War.

24. On the 15th anniversary of the Korean War, 300,000 persons held a mass rally and demonstration in P'yongyang to compel an immediate withdrawal by the American imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea and to crush the traitorous "Korea-Japan treaty."

26. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory message to Chairman Zu. Tsambu of the Great People's Khural of Mongolian People's Republic on his 70th birthday (reply on 10 July). The Korean Central New Agency released a report on return of South Korean fishermen rescued by the Korean People's Army marine corps.

27. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz of the Polish People's Republic on his re-election. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Edward Ochav of the Polish State Soviet on his re-election.

28. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed a Cuban journalists' delegation.

29. The 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress convened by comrade Kim Il-song discussed problems in improving and strengthening heat and electric power work and higher education and scientific research, and adopted appropriate decisions. Comrade Kim Il-song made important remarks.

30. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Abdullah Osman of Somalia on the

fifth anniversary of its independence (reply on 10 July). Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to King Mwami Mwambutsa of Brundi on the third anniversary of its independence (reply on 5 July).

July

4. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Karai Diyuli (sic) of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government on his appointment (reply on 9 July).

6. Premier Kim Il-song replied to questions raised by Cuban reporters. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issued a statement denouncing suppression of the press by American imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppets.

8. The republic's government issued a statement denouncing the decision of the Pak Chong-hui clique to send another division of the puppet forces to South Vietnam and declaring that it would offer weapons and equipment equivalent to the increased puppet force strength to the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation.

10. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Yu. Tsedenbal and Chairman Zh. Tsambu of the presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolian People's Republic on the 44th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution (replies on 20 July).

13. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Abdel Salam Arif of Iraq on the seventh anniversary of the Iraqi revolution (reply on 19 July).

14. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam government economic delegation. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to crush the machination of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to dispatch military forces to South Vietnam.

15. Premier Kim Il-song received a telegram of gratitude from Chairman Nguyen Tu Huu (sic) on his continued support to the South Vietnamese people. A press release of the Central Statistical Bureau on fulfillment of the plan for the national economic development in the first half of 1965 was issued. Mass organizations issued

a joint statement denouncing new American imperialist treacherous machinations to establish a nuclear submarine base in South Korea.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Houari Boumedienne of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria on his appointment. An agreement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to offer economic and technical aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed by the two countries in P'yongyang. The Korean Workers' Party delegation departed to attend the fourth congress of the Romanian Workers' Party (and returned on 28 July).

17. The National Art Festival in commemoration of the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party was opened. The premier's citation, the gifts, the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to gymnastic workers under the National Defense Ministry.

20. P'yongyang City held a mass rally supporting the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people against American imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

21. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to First Secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman Edward Ochav of the State Soviet, and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz on the 21st anniversary of the revival of Poland (replies on 3 August). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to President Abdel Gamal Nasser of United Arab Republic on the 13th national holiday, (reply on 7 August). The Supreme People's Assembly delegation to visit Congo (Brazzaville) departed (and returned 10 August).

22. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Fidel Castro Ruz, and President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado of Cuba on the 12th anniversary of the July 26th uprising of the Cuban people (replies on 26 August).

24. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted the decision to conduct more intense investigation of meritorious persons during the war for state commendation. P'yongyang City held meeting to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the July 26th armed uprising of the Cuban people.

27. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the 11th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (reply on 17 August). The agreement between our country and German Democratic Republic on cooperation in public health for 1965-1966 was signed in P'yongyang.

29. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

30. The Korean Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society on extending the agreement on repatriation of Korean residents in Japan. On 31 July the Japanese Red Cross Society replied, agreeing to this proposal. The plan for scientific cooperation between Korea and China for 1965 was signed in P'yongyang.

31. Students in P'yongyang held a meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Youth League in Japan.

August

1. GANEPO (participated by Korea, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Guinea, and Indonesia) football games for Asia was opened in P'yongyang (closed on 11 August). Our country won the first place.

2. The State Committee on Academic Degrees and Academic Positions and the Committee on People's Prize decided to award master's degree to scientists and educators.

7. The republic's government issued a statement supporting the statement of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, dated 2 August denouncing the decision of Johnson, ringleader of the American imperialist aggressors to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam. The competition of national young students art teams in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party was held at the Young Students' Palace until 9 August.

9. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the Cuban military delegation. The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, Truon Khang (sic) presented credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

10. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Hassan al-Amri of Yemen Arab Republic for his inauguration, (reply on 18 August). The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of Republic of Ghana to Korea, Jopio Nain Meyer (sic), presented credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

11. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Kingdom of Cambodia delegation. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the GANEPO League and all national delegations that participated in the GANEPO football games in Asia.

13. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Soviet friendship delegation and the Guinean educational delegation, respectively. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to President Massemba-Debat of Congo (Brazzaville) on the second anniversary of the Congolese independence. Premier Kim Il-song's citations, gifts, and the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to workers with meritorious service in urban construction. Premier Kim Il-song's citations, gifts were awarded to workers with meritorious service in the reorganization and expansion of smelting and cement factories. All delegations which participated in the GANEPO football games held a conference and issued a communique.

15. Wonsan City held a mass rally in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the August 15th liberation with comrade Kim Il-song, party and government leaders attending. The republic's cabinet held a celebration party at Wonsan. Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech at the party. On the 20th anniversary of the August 15th liberation leaders of many countries sent congratulatory messages to Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

16. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the GANEPO League and all national representatives that had participated in the GANEPO football games in Asia.

18. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed comrade A.N. Shelepin, chief of the Soviet friendship delegation. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia.

20. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Chinese friendship delegation, the Vietnamese friendship delegation, the Mongolian friendship delegation, and the Ghanian friendship delegation.

21. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly interviewed the delegation of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society.

22. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory messages to General Secretary Nicolae Ceaucescu of the Central Committee of the Romanian Socialist Republic, President Chivu Stoica of the State Council, and Premier Gheorghe Maurer on the 21st anniversary of the Romanian liberation (replies on 8 September).

23. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed Hakamada Satomi, member of the staff committee of the Japanese Communist Party.

24. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory messages to Romanian party and government leaders on the adoption of the Romanian Constitution and on the election and appointment of Chivu Stoica as President of the State Council and Ion Gheorghe Maurer as Premier. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Nepalese friendship delegation. P'yongyang City held a mass rally with 20,000 students attending to support the struggle of the South Korean students to crush the traitorous "Korea-Japan treaty." Rallies continued in other cities.

26. President of Republic of Congo and also General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Movement Party, Alphonse Massemba-Debat and his wife arrived in P'yongyang (and departed on 29 August). Premier and Mrs. Kim Il-song gave a party for President and Mrs. Massemba-Debat.

27. A conference was held between Premier Kim Il-song and President Massemba-Debat. P'yongyang City held a mass rally welcoming President Alphonse Massemba-Debat. The Korea-Vietnam Friendship Month began. The founding meeting of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society was held. The Korean Students' Committee issued a statement denouncing the fascist oppression against the South Korean patriotic students by American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

28. Premier and Mrs. Kim Il-song gave a farewell party for President and Mrs. Alphonse Massemba-Debat. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the United Arab Republic journalist delegation.

29. A joint communique of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government

of Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) was issued. Students in P'yongyang held a mass rally exposing and denouncing the fascist oppression against the South Korean patriotic students by American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

31. The Cuban friendship delegation arrived (and departed on 23 September). An agreement between our government and the Union of Burma revolutionary government on electrical communications and parcel postal service was signed in Rangoon.

September

1. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent telegrams to Chairman Ho Chi Minh of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, Chairman Chang Chong (sic) of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Premier Pham Van Dong on the 20th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam (replies on 17 September). P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Third Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's League was opened. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory message to the congress. The congress summarized the work of the Central Committee of the League until 9 September, discussed and passed the revision of rules, and elected leadership organs. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the republic's cabinet sent a congratulatory message to instructors and students at Kangye Agricultural College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. Our government trade mission departed to visit Algeria and returned on 29 October).

5. The Korean National People's Committee for the Defense of Peace issued a statement accusing and denouncing the policy of military aggression and colonial enslavement American imperialism had pursued since it forcefully occupied South Korea.

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Amin El-Hafez of Syrian Arab Republic on his election as the chairman of the presidential council (reply on 9 September).

8. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Premier, Tudor Zhivkov, and Chairman Georgi Traikov of the Presidium of the People's Council on the 21st anniversary of Bulgarian liberation. Our government mission to attend the Brno international fair in Czechoslovakia departed (and returned on 28 September). Nodong Sinmun published an article, "On the Criminal Acts of American Imperialism During Its Occupation of South Korea for 20 Years."

9. On the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cabinet held a celebration party. Leaders from many countries sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

12. The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of Republic of Indonesia to Korea, Ahem Eruning Braja (sic), presented credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

13. Premier Kim Il-song replied questions presented by United Arab Republic journalists. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the third Arab states summit conference (and Chairman Gamal Abdel Nasser of the conference replied on 16 September). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Arif Abdel Razzak of Republic of Iraq for his appointment.

14. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. An agreement between the Korean Journalists Union and the Uruguay Journalists Society on mutual cooperation was signed in P'yongyang.

15. A spokesman of the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the bestial barbaric acts of American imperialism in once again using poison gas in the aggressive war in Vietnam. A trade plan between our country and Cambodia for 1965 was signed in Pnom Penh.

18. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of Republic of Indonesia to Korea.

20. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Vietnam People delegation and Vietnam broadcasting delegation visiting our country.

21. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali on the fifth anniversary of Mali's independence (reply on 14 October).

22. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Cuban friendship delegation.

24. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation of the Provisional People's Consultative Conference of Republic of Indonesia. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement declaring that it would not recognize any "decisions" because of the decision of the 20th United Nations General Assembly to again illegally discuss the Korean question.

26. A joint statement of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Provisional People's Consultative Conference of Republic of Indonesia was issued.

27. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Sekou Toure of Republic of Guinea on the seventh anniversary of its independence. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the delegation of the Vietnam State Scientific Committee.

28. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Mauritanian friendship cultural delegation. Premier Kim Il-song Yousef Zayen of Syrian Arab Republic on his inauguration. An agreement on cultural cooperation between the government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of Islamic Republic of Mauritania was signed in P'yongyang. A plan for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the State Science Committee of Democratic Republic of Vietnam for 1965-1966 and the fifth protocol of the Korea-Vietnam Committee for Scientific Cooperation were signed. The Korean Students' Committee issued a statement denouncing the oppression against the South Korean patriotic students by American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

30. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the congratulatory delegation of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Chinese party and government leaders on the 16th anniversary of the founding of

People's Republic of China (replies on 18 October). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Makarios of Cyprus on the Cyprus independence day. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

October

1. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted decrees to award the title of meritorious kindergarten to day nursery and kindergarten workers, the title of meritorious timber carrier and raft worker to workers in the forestry sector.

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Julius Nyerere of the Tanzanian Arab Republic on his re-election.

3. At the Moranbong Stadium, Premier Kim Il-song's citations and gifts were awarded to model students, and students of P'yongyang City held a mass meeting to celebrate Student's Day. The State Committee on Academic Degrees and Academic positions and the Committee on People's Prize decided to award doctoral degrees to scientists and college instructors.

4. Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Kingdom of Cambodia arrived in P'yongyang at the invitation of Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon (and departed on 10 October). Premier and Mrs. Kim Il-song gave a party for Prince Sihanouk and his wife.

5. Premier Kim Il-song conferred with Prince Norodom Sihanouk. In a ceremony Prince Norodom Sihanouk was awarded an honorary degree of letters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

6. P'yongyang City held a mass meeting to welcome Prince Norodom Sihanouk head of state of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was awarded the title of honorary citizen of P'yongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the German Socialist United Party and Chairman of the State Council, and Premier Willie Stoph on the 16th anniversary of the founding of

German Democratic Republic (replies on 19 October). Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz on renaming the Cuban Socialist Revolutionary Party the Cuban Communist Party, and on his appointment as First Secretary (reply on 12 October) Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Zakaria Mohieddin of United Arab Republic on his inauguration (and reply on 14 October). A spokesman of the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the criminal acts of American imperialism waging the aggressive war with more bestial methods.

9. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the decoration and medal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Kingdom of Cambodia and social and political activists of the Kingdom. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Kingdom of Cambodia, awarded decoration of Kingdom of Cambodia to Premier Kim Il-song and our leaders. A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia was signed. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Kingdom of Cambodia and his wife gave a party. Premier Kim Il-song's citations and gifts and the title of hero of labor and the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to soldiers in the unit of the Korean Constabulary to which Pak In-bin belonged. A joint congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the republic's cabinet and the title of hero of labor and the republic's decorations and medals were forwarded to all social security officers and workers at the unit where comrade Pyong T'ae-jun worked under the Ministry of Social Security for their service in producing the automobile "Kaengsaeng No. 64." Many factories and enterprises fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule in anticipation of the anniversary of the party's founding. Our Electrical Engineering Committee issued a statement declaring that the Japanese Government would be held responsible for all consequences of its rejection of the entry of our delegation to the 30th convention of the International Electrical Engineering Committee.

10. The 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party was held. At the celebration, comrade Kim Il-song reported on the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers' Party. In celebration of the party's founding, the mass gymnastics, the "Age of Revolution," and musical dances were performed in combination. Congratulatory telegrams were received from fraternal parties on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

11. Celebratory activities of students at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy were held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, with comrade Kim Il-song and other party and government leaders in attendance.

13. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement Youth League of the Congo (Brazzaville). A delegation of the Chilean National Assembly arrived in P'yongyang (and departed on 21 October).

15. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the International Conference on Abolishing Foreign Military Bases.

16. A protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and Albania for 1965-1966 was signed.

18. A spokesman of the republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the machinations of the reactionary Japanese Government to ram the "Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Diet.

19. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the delegation of the Chilean National Assembly.

20. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation of the Chilean National Assembly. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the third conference of Arab state and government leaders.

21. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Chinese people's delegation. An agreement between Korea and Mali on cooperation in communications was signed in Bamako.

22. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted the decree to award the titles of meritorious artist and meritorious actor to artists under the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan.

23. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delegation. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia on the first anniversary of its independence. Plans for scientific cooperation between our country and Romania were signed in Bucharest.

25. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the Japanese Government for its accelerated

destructive machination against the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, and its accelerated killings and violence against Koreans in Japan, simultaneous with its stepped up attempts to ratify the "Korea-Japan Treaty" by the Diet. P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting on the 15th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese Volunteer Forces into the Korean War.

27. Premier Kim Il-song replied to the letter from Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China on the postponement of the Second Afro-Asian Conference. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on the Council of the Second Afro-Asian Conference. The First Deputy Premier of Romanian Socialist Republic arrived in P'yongyang (and departed on 5 November).

28. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Chinese people's delegation.

31. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier (sic) Houari Boumedienne (and reply was received on 5 November).

November

1. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Nodong Sinmun was celebrated. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory message to reporters and editors of Nodong Sinmun. A protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and China was signed in P'yongyang.

2. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed First Deputy Premier Gheorghe Apostol of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Young students of P'yongyang City celebrated the 36th anniversary of the Kwangju Students Movement.

5. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Sato government of Japan for forcing the "Republic of Korea nationality" on Korean citizens in Japan.

6. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to Soviet party and government leaders on the 48th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution (and replies were received on 30

November). Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Mohammad Hashin Maiwandwai of the Kingdom of Afghanistan for his inauguration.

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the 12th anniversary of its independence (and a reply was received on 13 November).

8. An agreement on news exchange and mutual aid between the Korean Central News Agency and the Men (sic) Press of United Arab Republic was signed in Cairo.

9. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Chinese government sanitation delegation and the Chinese cultural delegation. An agreement between our government and the Chinese Government on cooperation in public health was signed in P'yongyang.

10. Our government commerce delegation to visit Mongolia departed, and the protocol for commodity and payment for 1966 was signed.

11. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Vietnamese men's and women's volleyball teams. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front issued a statement sternly denouncing the Japanese authorities for forcing the "nationality of the puppet Republic of Korea" on Koreans in Japan and demanding the unconditional guarantee of the freedom of choice of nationality and democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

13. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Albanian People's Army concert team.

15. The 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Session was held through 17 November. The plenum discussed further strengthening of the county party committee and the party leadership in all sectors of the national economy. A United Arab Republic government commercial delegation arrived in P'yongyang, and a protocol on commodity trade between the two countries for 1966 was signed (and the delegation departed on 25 November).

16. The republic's government issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Sato government of Japan for the fascist fabrication of the ratification of the aggressive "Korea-Japan Treaty" by the Diet. An Albanian government commercial delegation arrived in our country, and a

protocol on commodity trade and payment between the two countries for 1966 was signed (and the delegation departed on 8 December).

17. The United Republic of Tanzania government friendship delegation (led by R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Tanganica African People's League) arrived, and Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kagon General Officers Academy was celebrated. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the republic's government sent congratulatory messages to instructors and students of the Academy. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decree to award the Order of National Flag Class One to the Kagon General Military Officers Academy. The republic's government issued a statement denouncing the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support the struggle of the Japanese people to crush the "Korea-Japan Treaty." The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's League was celebrated in P'yongyang.

18. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the United Republic of Tanzania government friendship delegation. The protocol of the Joint Sino-Korean International Boundary Railway Committee was signed at Sinuiju.

19. The Korean National People's Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for fabricating the ratification of the "Korea-Japan Treaty" in the Diet.

20. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Charles Helou of Lebanon on its independence day. The Korean Central News Agency released a report on the return of South Korean fishermen entering the northern half of the republic. South Korean fishermen returned to their homes through Panmunjom.

22. A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government and the United Republic of Tanzania government, and the agreement of the two countries on scientific and technical cooperation were signed in P'yongyang.

23. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing and denouncing the falsehood of the

"annual report" of the so-called "United Nations Commission on Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross remitted 303.4 million Japanese yen to the Central Educational Committee of Koreans in Japan as educational subsidies and scholarships.

24. The republic's Foreign Ministry issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialist frantic escalation of war in the aggressive war in Vietnam and supporting the Vietnamese people.

25. The agreement on commodity trade and payment between Korea and Hungary was signed in Budapest.

26. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic government commercial delegation arrived in our country, and the protocol on commodity trade between the two countries for 1966 was signed (and the delegation departed on 1 December).

27. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Mokhtar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the fifth anniversary of its independence (and a reply was received on 9 December).

28. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, and Premier Mehmet Shehu on the 21st anniversary of the Albanian liberation (and replies were received on 14 December).

30. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions was celebrated. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory message to the working class and the membership of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

December

3. The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea presented his credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

6. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Sheikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah of Kuwait on his inauguration.

10. The Chinese government commercial delegation arrived. On 14 December a protocol for commodity trade between Korea and China in 1966 was signed in P'yongyang (and the delegation departed on 18 December).

11. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya on its declaration of independence and status as a republic.

12. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Nikolai V. Podgorny of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for his election.

16. Premier Kim Il-song's citations and gifts and the title of meritorious athlete, the republic's decorations and medals to organizations for their model performance in the collective gymnastics, the "Age of Revolution," were awarded in P'yongyang. A week in support of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people was held through 22 December. The founding meeting of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Society was held.

17. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front issued an appeal to the South Korean people on the occasion of the "farce of exchange" of the "ratification instruments" of the "Korea-Japan Treaty" between the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and the Japanese militarists calling for them to crush the "Korea-Japan Treaty" and to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui puppet.

19. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Mong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Nguyen Hu Tuu of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation on the fifth anniversary of its founding. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the first anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations (and a reply was received on 20 December). P'yongyang City held a mass rally to denounce the traitorous "Korea-Japan Treaty."

20. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. The Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee issued an appeal to the South Korean students denouncing the "exchange" of the "instruments of ratification" of the criminal "Korea-Japan Treaty" between the Pak Chong-hui clique and the Japanese militarists.

The Central Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League, and the Central Committee of the Women's League issued appeals to South Korean workers, peasants, and women.

21. The republic's government issued a statement declaring the "Korea-Japan Treaty" null and void on the occasion of the exchange of the "instruments of ratification" for the criminal "Korea-Japan Treaty" and the announcement of the beginning of the "normalization of relations between Korea and Japan." The founding meeting of the Korea-Africa Friendship Society was held.

22. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of United Arab Republic on the ninth "Day of Victory" of the Arab people who defeated the military aggression of Anglo-French imperialists and defended the honor of their fatherland, (and a reply was received on 26 December). The activist conference of the Agricultural Workers' League at Somsan-ni, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae Pukto, appealed to members of the Agricultural Workers' League and farm members for the socialist emulation to increase food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo.

23. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Alphonse Massemba-Debat of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) on the first anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the adoption of the illegal "decisions" on the "Korean Question" at the 20th United Nations General Assembly. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League was held (22-23 December). It discussed measures to implement the decisions of the 12th Plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Session. The expanded Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Women's League met through 24 December.

27. Mass organizations issued the announcement, "To Peoples of the Entire World: On the Barbaric Acts Perpetrated by the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces in South Korea." The third plenum of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League was held (26-27 December), and it discussed measures to implement the decisions of the 12th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Session.

28. The State Committee on Academic Degrees and Academic Positions and the Committee on the People's Prize decided to confer master's degrees to scores of people. The National Art Festival (drama) and the State Fine Art Exhibit summary meeting were held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the party. The consular agreement between Korea and Albania was signed in P'yongyang.

30. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the revolutionary victory, the national holiday of the Cuban people.

31. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machination for aggression further intensified against the Cambodian people.

January 1966

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the 18th anniversary of Burmese independence. Yi In-su and Yi Kwang-hu, Korean residents in Japan visiting the fatherland, arrived at Namp'o, and returned to Japan on 2 February.

4. The Cuban and Romanian government commercial delegations arrived in P'yongyang (and departed, respectively, on 8 January and 12 January).

5. Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Suvanna Phong on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Pathet Lao.

6. The communications agreement was signed between Korea and Cambodia in Pnom Penh.

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Salah al-Din Bitar of Syria on his inauguration. An agreement between Korea and Romania on commodity trade and payment for 1966 was signed in P'yongyang.

8. An protocol for commodity trade and payment between Korea and Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.

10. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram on the 20th anniversary of the declaration of the Albanian People's Republic.

Nodong Sinmun carried the editorial entitled "Let Us Struggle Against Japanese Militarism."

11. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement exposing and denouncing the deceptive drama of the American imperialist "peace" negotiations on the Vietnamese question.

12. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the first anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between our country and Tanzania. A long-term commercial agreement and a payment agreement between our country and Cuba and a protocol for commodity trade for 1966 were signed in P'yongyang.

15. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Vietnamese commercial delegation. A protocol on the general conditions for commodity trade between our country and Cuba was signed in P'yongyang. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam government delegation arrived in P'yongyang (and departed on 18 January). Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the delegation.

16. The National Ice-skating Meeting in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Toiling Youth League was held (through 23 January).

17. An economic agreement of our government to offer free economic aid to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and an agreement on commodity trade and payment between the two countries for 1966 were signed. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the attack on a South Vietnamese village and massacre of its inhabitants by the South Korean puppet forces sent to South Vietnam under the direction of the American imperialist aggressor forces. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Toiling Youth League was celebrated. The "Honor of Youth Prize" in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League was awarded.

18. The Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission released a summary report on the fulfillment of the 1965 plan for the national economic development. The Central Committee of the Korean Committee to Support the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, and the Democratic Lawyers Society of Korea, and the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross issued a joint statement

denouncing the American imperialist bestial "earth-scorching" operations against South Vietnam.

19. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement supporting the struggle of South Korean laborers to a decent life and civil rights.

20. A cultural agreement between our country and Ghana was signed in Accra.

22. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister Indira Ghandi of the Republic of India on her inauguration.

24. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 11th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

25. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist escalation of the war in Laos.

26. The Young Activist Conference of the National Railway Transportation Sector was held (and ended on 28 January).

27. At the 309th meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission our side exposed and denounced the outrageous acts of the other side in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

February

1. The expanded conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly discussed the letter of comrade Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, dated 24 January, and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a reply to President Ho Chi Minh.

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the 18th anniversary of Ceylonese independence. The National Student Skiing Contest was held in Kanggye (and ended on 17 February).

3. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of the territory of

the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 11 January. P'yongyang City held a mass rally protesting and denouncing the American imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

4. The new Romanian ambassador to our country presented his credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

5. An agreement on commodity trade and payment between our country and German Democratic Republic for 1966 was signed in Berlin. Major General Pak Chung-kuk, our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission denouncing the criminal acts of the American imperialist aggressors in frantically increasing military strength in South Korea.

6. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement supporting the struggle of the South Korean laborers for a decent life and democratic rights and on sending them combative support and aid. The Athletic Games in commemoration of eighth of February were opened (and ended on 15 February).

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Kosygin with congratulations on the landing of the Soviet automated observation station, Luna-9 on the surface of the moon. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

8. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for commencing the illegal "acceptance of applications for permanent residency.

10. The first national rural academic report meeting was held (through 11 February).

15. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing American imperialism for frantically escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam. The plan for cultural exchange between our country and Cuba for 1966-1967 was signed in Havana. A joint statement of the Korean Society for International Cultural Liaison and the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission was issued.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the first anniversary of Gambia independence.

21. The activist conference of forestry workers, Ch'ongdan-gun, Hamgyong Namdo, appealed to forestry workers of the country for socialist emulation.

22. Instructors and students of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University held a meeting of public accusation of the fascist oppression of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique against the South Korean patriotic students.

25. The plan for execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of China for 1966-1967 was signed in P'yongyang. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society remitted for the 20th time educational subsidies and scholarships amounting to 303.57 million Japanese yen for the children of Korean residents in Japan. A conference of rural construction workers of the nation was held at Hwangju through 26 February.

28. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam congratulating him on his 60th birthday.

March

1. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the national conference on "Bikini Day." Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the king of Morocco with congratulations on the tenth anniversary of its independence. The Soviet government commerce delegation arrived in P'yongyang.

2. The plan for execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between our country and Romania for 1966-1967 was signed in P'yongyang.

4. The 20th anniversary of the land reform was celebrated.

7. The government issued a statement denouncing the machinations of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to again dispatch the South Korean puppet forces to South Vietnam. P'yongyang City celebrated the 56th anniversary of International Women's Day on 8 March. The Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade issued a statement denouncing the piratic act of American imperialism attempting to block the seas of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

9. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Journalists League was celebrated.

11. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to Premier Chou En-lai in regard to the earthquake damages in China. The Japanese Communist Party delegation led by Chief Secretary Miyamoto Kenji of the Central Committee arrived in P'yongyang. The new Hungarian ambassador to Korea presented his credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

13. The national spring marathon meeting was held at Kaesong.

15. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to welcome the Japanese Communist Party delegation.

16. A conference between the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party and the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party was held. The Soviet government delegation to attend the opening of the Soviet People's Consumer Goods Fair arrived in P'yongyang, and departed on 23 March.

19. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the tenth anniversary of Tunisian independence. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support and encourage the anti-American struggle of the Vietnamese people.

21. A joint statement by the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party and the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party was issued.

22. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued an appeal to the South Korean people on the machinations of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to send more "Defense Forces" to South Vietnam.

23. An agreement on broadcasting between our country and Romania was signed in Bucharest.

26. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Ambassador of Mali to Korea. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the 23rd Congress of the CPSU departed.

28. The fourth session of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held. The plenum discussed an intermediate summary report on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th plenum and on the convening of the delegates' conference of the Korean Workers' Party (and the plenum ended 4 April). The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League issued an appeal to all members of the Boys Corps on the 20th anniversary of the latter's founding.

April

3. President Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a congratulatory telegram on the 21st anniversary of Hungarian liberation.

4. An agreement on commodity trade between our country and the Soviet Union was signed.

7. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 21st Congress of the Australian Communist Party. The Korean Geological Society was founded.

8. A plan for execution of the agreement for cultural cooperation between Korea and Mongolia in 1966-1967 was signed in P'yongyang.

10. Our military delegation to attend the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Bay of Pigs victory departed for Cuba.

11. Instruments of ratification of the agreement on trade and payment between our country and Syria were exchanged in Cairo.

12. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the Thai reactionaries for further intensifying their aggression against Cambodia. The national conference of public health workers was held through 21 April.

13. The Korean Workers' Party delegation which attended the 23rd Congress of the CPSU returned.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the 20th anniversary of Syrian independence. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for pursuing a policy of

racial discrimination against Korean residents in Japan and for attempting to suppress their democratic national education. The plan on the execution of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Korea and Germany was signed. The spring track meeting was opened (and concluded on 18 April).

17. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Abdullah Yaffi of Lebanon for his inauguration. Football games in celebration of May Day began.

18. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Fidel Castro Ruz on the fifth anniversary of the Bay of Pigs victory. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people.

19. A supplementary protocol on execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between our country and Hungary for 1965-1966 and an agreement on cooperation in public health and medicine between ministries of public health of the two countries were signed.

20. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the German Socialist United Party on the 10th anniversary of its founding. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif of Iraq on his inauguration. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper, Nodong Ch'ongnyon, was celebrated.

21. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate Lenin's 96th birthday. The Tenth Plenum of the friendship military athletic meeting of socialist countries was held in P'yongyang (through 3 May). A national meeting of inventors to exchange experience was held in Wonsan.

22. A national meeting of Ch'ollima work teams in the commercial sector to exchange experience was held (through 25 April). The plan for execution of the agreement on cultural cooperation between our country and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1966 was signed. The representative of the Palestine Liberation League to be stationed in our country arrived in P'yongyang. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front sent a telegram to the Pathet Lao denouncing the bestial bombing and the spraying of poisonous chemicals against the liberated areas of Laos by American imperialism and supporting the struggle of the Laotian people.

23. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Milton Obote of Uganda on his inauguration. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union sent a letter to the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association on the third anniversary of its founding and the "Afro-Asian Journalists' Day." Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in regard to the frantic attempts of American imperialism to increase military strength.

25. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania on the second anniversary of its founding. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed Rashed Jerb (sic), representative of the Palestine Liberation League to our country. P'yongyang City held a mass rally supporting the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Dominican people.

26. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Albert Margain of Sierra Leone on the fifth anniversary of its independence.

27. The fifth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly of the third session was opened (and concluded on 29 April). An agreement on cultural cooperation and the plan for its execution in 1966-1967 between our country and Albania were signed.

29. The Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decree completely abolishing the agricultural tax in kind, an appeal to the South Korean people, and a letter to the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

30. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Venezuelan Communist Party.

May

1. Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Kanggon General Officers Academy and celebrated May Day together with soldiers. The athletic meeting in commemoration of May Day was held.

3. Academic discussions were held to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

4. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association. The cabinet sent a congratulatory flag to the Korean College in Japan on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

7. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the 45th anniversary of its founding. An agreement on cultural exchange between Korea and Guinea in 1966-1967 was signed.

12. Premier Kim Il-song's citations, gifts, and the joint congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet were forwarded to Ch'olsan-gun and Sonch'on-gun on their winning of the title of Kunui First Class County.

13. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

17. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the Cuban technological delegation led by Jose Diaz.

18. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country.

19. The agreement on cultural cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union for 1966 was signed.

25. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party departed. The 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions discussed through 26 May measures for implementing the decisions of the 12th and 13th Plenums of the Party Central Committee, fourth session. A consultative meeting of workers in the shallow sea culture sectors was held.

26. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, Major General Pak Chung-kuk, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on frantic increases in military strength by American imperialism.

28. A plan for cooperation between the Korea-Soviet Friendship and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society was signed in Moscow.

31. With comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Central Party School of the Korean Workers' Party was held. The congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party to instructors, staffs, and students at the Central Party School. Premier Kim Il-song commended the instructors and staff of the School. The government issued a statement expressing support and solidarity with the Cuban people in regard to the new tense situation in the Caribbean brought about by new American imperialist aggressive machinations.

June

1. The Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum exposing the intrigues of convening the "Asian Pacific Ministers' Conference" being fabricated under the direct manipulation of American imperialism. An agreement on mutual cooperation in veterinary medicine and medical inspection between our country and China was signed.

3. P'yongyang City held a mass rally supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Cuban people against the new American imperialist machination for aggression. The Order of National Flag Class I was awarded to Sonyon Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League.

4. Premier Kim Il-song commended the cadres of the Korean Boys' Corps for highly supporting the party's education policy and for educating and indoctrinating the young generation as communist builders equipped with knowledge, morality, and physical stamina. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Minju Choson was celebrated. A protocol for the sixth conference of the Korean-Hungarian Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed in Budapest.

5. The national united collective meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Boys' Corps was held with Premier Kim Il-song attending. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory message to all members of the Boys' Corps on the 20th anniversary of its founding. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the 15th Congress of the Mongolian Peoples' Revolutionary Party departed (and returned on 15 June).

6. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Sonyon Shimun was celebrated. The plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Mali in 1966-1967 was signed in Bamako.

8. Our government economic mission visited the Soviet Union (and returned on 22 June). Our government delegation to attend the Poznan International Fair departed.

9. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the anti-Japanese demonstration of June 10th. The plan for the fulfillment of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for 1966 was signed in P'yongyang.

10. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing and denouncing the convening of the "Asia Pacific Ministers' Conference" fabricated by the direct manipulation of American imperialism.

15. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Korea.

21. In marking the month for the struggle against American imperialism our mass organizations issued a joint statement.

22. The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly visited United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Iraq, and Syria (and returned on 2 August).

24. P'yongyang City held a mass rally on the "day for the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea."

25. Our writers' delegation to attend the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Conference departed.

27. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Conference. The ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to Korea arrived in P'yongyang.

29. Our party and government delegation to attend the fourth anniversary celebration on the independence of Algeria departed.

30. With comrade Kim Il-song's presence, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economic College was celebrated. Comrade Kim Il-song commended the instructors and staffs of the College. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

July

1. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the vicinity of Haiphong. The permanent representative of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation to our country arrived in P'yongyang. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Documentary Film Studio was celebrated. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established the titles of people's broadcasting prize and meritorious broadcaster.

4. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the first ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to Korea.

5. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. The protocol for the ninth conference of the Sino-Korean Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed in Peking.

7. Our government delegation to attend the 45th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution visited Mongolia (and returned on 29 July).

8. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The national meeting to discuss agricultural sciences was held.

11. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on Korea-China Friendship, cooperation, and Mutual Aid. The plan for scientific and technical cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences for 1966-1967 was signed in Warsaw.

13. The agreement on cooperation in air transportation between our country and Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

15. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the representative of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation to our country.

16. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issued a statement denouncing the fabrication of the "Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Treaty" by American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

18. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to comrade Ho Chi Minh denouncing the new American imperialist machinations to escalate the war and in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

20. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people against the American imperialist aggression.

21. The government issued a memorandum exposing and denouncing the attempt of the American imperialist aggressors to illegally present the "Korean question" again at the 21st United Nations General Assembly and declaring anew our stand on the question of Korean unification. P'yongyang city held a meeting to commemorate the millenary of the birth of Poland and the 22nd anniversary of the revival of Poland.

22. The chief delegate of the Korean-Chinese delegation at the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the frantic increase in military strength by American imperialism.

25. A joint report on re-establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic was released. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

26. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Head of State Nureddin al-Attasi of the Syrian Arab Republic on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

29. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the 12th World Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Japan. P'yongyang City commemorated the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the law on equality of sexes. The plan for cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Sciences for 1966-1967 was signed in Peking.

August

3. Our government delegation to attend the third anniversary of the victory of the Congolese revolution.

5. The Korean Committee for the Struggle Against the American Imperialist Crimes Against Vietnam was founded. The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to our country arrived in P'yongyang.

6. An agreement on scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Cuban Academy of Sciences was signed in P'yongyang.

9. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing American imperialism and the South Vietnamese puppets for barbarically bombing peaceful populated areas of Cambodia and demanding an immediate halt to such acts.

12. Nodong Sinmun carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Defend Self-determination."

13. The new ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Korea, Kamara Sekou (arrived in P'yongyang).

17. The expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly received reports on the results of the visit by the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly to the United Arab Republic, Tanzania, Iraq, and Syria.

18. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross issued a statement denouncing the Japanese side for employing treacherous means to destroy the repatriation agreement while pursuing misleading aims.

21. The agreement on postal business between our government and the United Arab Republic government was signed in Cairo.

25. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the treacherous act of the reactionary Japanese government attempting to destroy the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan in conspiracy with American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

26. Young students of P'yongyang City held a meeting to denounce the treacherous move of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique to reinforce their military troops in South Vietnam.

27. An agreement on cultural cooperation between our government and the Syrian government was signed in Damascus.

29. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society remitted for the 21st time educational subsidies and scholarships to assist the democratic national education of the children of Korean residents in Japan.

31. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam governmental economic mission.

September

2. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the sinking of the American imperialist aggressor ship, the General Sherman. P'yongyang City celebrated the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

3. An agreement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government to offer free economic aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam government, and an agreement between the two countries on commodity trade and payments for 1967 were signed in P'yongyang.

5. The Kim Il-song Comprehensive University held a meeting to hear reports in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the struggle of the South Korean students against the proposed plan for the Seoul National University.

6. Korean scientists and intellectuals held a meeting to support the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

7. A trade agreement between Korea and Burma was signed in Rangoon.

8. P'yongyang City celebrated the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

11. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation.

12. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed Chief Secretary of the Korea-Chile Friendship and Cultural Society. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the first ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to our country.

14. Premier Kim Il-song commended builders of the irrigation works on the Yalu River.

16. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Vietnam-Korea Friendship delegation.

17. A plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Cambodia was signed in Pnom Penh.

20. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Cuban revolutionary government delegation. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the chief editor of United Arab Republic's Algumhuria.

21. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for detaining the dragnet ship, P'yongsin Ch 4-034, and for undertaking unreasonable treacherous acts against its crew members.

22. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Choson Yosong was celebrated.

24. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society issued a statement demanding of the reactionary Japanese government to immediately return the fishing vessel, P'yongsin Ch 4-034, and its crew.

28. The protocol for extending the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Poland was signed in P'yongyang.

29. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for illegally transferring to the South Korean puppet clique some crew members of the fishing vessel, P'yongsin Ch 4-034, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

30. With Premier Kim Il-song's present, the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song Comprehensive University was held. The congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet to instructors and staff, and students of the University was forwarded. Premier Kim Il-song's citations, the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to the instructors and staff of the University. P'yongyang City held a meeting to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The State Inspection Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established.

October

1. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed congratulatory delegation of Korean residents in Japan to attend the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the ambassador of Albania to Korea. P'yongyang City celebrated the 20th anniversary of the October uprising of the South Korean people.

2. Premier Kim Il-song commended model students on Student's Day. P'yongyang City celebrated Student's Day.

3. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Cuban livestock technical mission. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania to our country.

5. The Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party was opened (and ended on 12 October). Comrade Kim Il-song reported on "The Present situation and the Tasks of Our Party."

8. The title of people's athlete of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established. Our embassy was opened in Syria. Crew members of P'yongsin Ch 4-034 returned home after defeating the vicious intrigue of the reactionary Japanese authorities.

10. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the Parliament of the Republic of Somalia delegation. A Cabinet decision to reduce the working hours of working mothers was adopted.

11. The Chilean parliamentary delegation arrived in P'yongyang (and departed on 20 October). The Mongolian government commercial delegation arrived in P'yongyang.

12. The 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the fourth session was convened with comrade Kim Il-song presiding. The plenum discussed the ratification of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and organizational problems. A protocol on scientific cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in P'yongyang.

13. Our consulate general was opened in Iraq.

14. The ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia presented his credentials to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon.

15. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the grave provocations of the American imperialists and, the South Vietnamese and Thai puppet cliques against Cambodia.

17. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon interviewed the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Chile.

19. Our mass organizations sent a congratulatory telegram to the counterpart organizations in Vietnam on shooting down 1,500 American imperialist aircraft by the Vietnamese people. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Association sent a telegram of condolence to the South Vietnamese Patriotic Democratic Journalists' Association on the murder of its chairman, Vou Tong (sic), by the bestial barbaric act of the American imperialist aggressors.

20. The national conference of kindergarten instructors and indoctrinators was held (and ended on 22 October). An agreement on commodity trade and payment between Korea and Mongolia for 1967-1970, and a protocol for commodity trade and payment for 1967 were signed in P'yongyang. The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee sent a telegram to the General Guatemalan College Students' Association on the day of international solidarity with the Guatemalan people and Guatemalan students.

22. Premier Kim Il-song's citations, the titles of hero of labor, meritorious instructor, the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to meritorious instructors, indoctrinators and members of the Women's League. The Korean Workers' Party delegation departed P'yongyang to attend the fifth congress of the Albanian Workers' Party (and returned on 15 November).

23. Premier Kim Il-song gave a luncheon party for the Cuban livestock technical mission. Our government friendship and economic delegation departed for Burma.

24. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Kulloja was celebrated.

25. Premier Kim Il-song's citations and the republic's decorations and medals were awarded to meritorious workers in constructing the monument for the victory of Poch'onbo. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the repeated illegal introduction of various new types of weapons and combat equipment to South Korea by the American imperialist side.

26. The Cuban party and government delegation led by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President the Republic of Cuba, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, arrived (and departed on 29 October). The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the so-called "Manila Conference" of the "leaders" of the American imperialists and their dependent and puppet nations in Asia and Oceania which "discussed" a number of aggressive plans. Our government delegation to attend the 12th anniversary celebration of the Algerian revolution departed.

27. With comrade Kim Il-song's in attendance, a mass rally was held in P'yongyang City to welcome the Republic of Cuba party and government delegation. Conferences between our party and government delegation and the Republic of Cuba party and government delegation were held.

28. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea decorations were awarded to the members of the Republic of Cuba party and government delegation.

29. A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea party and government delegation and the Republic of Cuba party and government delegation was issued. Our government delegation and the Socialist Toiling Youth League delegation departed P'yongyang to attend the 12th anniversary celebration of the beginning of the Algerian revolution.

31. Premier Yu. Tsedenbal of Mongolian People's Republic forwarded a telegram to Premier Kim Il-song in

thanks for the fraternal aid given to relieve material damages caused by floods in Mongolia.

November

1. The Republic of Cuba government commercial mission visited our country (and departed on 25 November).

2. Our government commerce mission to visit Romania departed. P'yongyang students held a meeting to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the Kwangju students' movement.

3. The Korean Construction Society was organized. Instructors and students of factory colleges throughout the nation presented scientific and technical theses.

4. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Publishing House of the General Federation of Literature and Art of Korea was celebrated. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ch'ongjin Teachers' College was celebrated.

5. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the fourth state and government summit conference of the United Organization of Africa. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement warning against the armed attacks against the northern half by American imperialism and the South Korean puppet forces in wild violation of the armistice agreement and their intensified military provocations. P'yongyang City celebrated the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

7. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Workers' Party. A protocol for the organization and management of the Korea-Polish Sea Transportation Company was signed in P'yongyang.

8. An agreement on commodity trade and payment between Korea and Pakistan was signed in Rawalpindi.

10. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party departed (and returned on 29 November).

13. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Sekou Toure of Guinea congratulating the struggle of the Guinean government and people in defeating the American

imperialist provocation and protecting national sovereignty and national prestige. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front supporting the statement of the Committee for the Investigation of the War Crimes of American Imperialism in Vietnam, dated 31 October.

14. The agreement on non-trade payment between Korea and Cuba and the protocol for mutual delivery of commodity were signed in P'yongyang.

15. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing American imperialism for leading the aggressive war against the democratic Republic of Vietnam into a graver stage, and for invading the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by mobilizing the Seventh Fleet and bestially bombarding the peaceful populated areas along the coast. The 20th anniversary of the founding of Hamhung Medical College was celebrated.

17. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission regarding the criminal reinforcement of military strength by the American imperialist side.

18. The fifth national academic discussion of Oriental Medicine and the third national conference on internal medicine were held (through 20 November). The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea sent a congratulatory telegram to the 10th convention of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan. The Korean Association for International cultural Liaison, the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians' Union, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League sent a congratulatory telegram to the "Utagoe" Festival of Japan.

21. Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol sent letters to foreign ministers of the world on the illegal use of the United Nations banner by the American imperialists in the aggressive war in Vietnam. The contract on agent work between the Korean Foreign Vessel Agent Company and the Romanian State Shipping and Transport Company, Bucharesti Romtrans, was signed in P'yongyang.

22. The sixth meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly of the third session of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held. It adopted the ordinance on the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement

denouncing the more stepped-up and more open machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to suppress the democratic national education of Korean residents in Japan.

24. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to the First Asian GANEPO.

25. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society remitted for the 22nd time educational subsidies and scholarships for the children of Korean residents in Japan.

26. The Korean Workers' Party delegation departed P'yongyang to attend the Ninth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

28. Premier Kim Il-song interviewed the new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to our country. Our government commercial delegation to visit China departed.

29. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the treacherous move of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to massively send young people to the battleground of South Vietnam.

30. The 30th anniversary celebration of Samil Wolgan was held.

December

1. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing American imperialism and its lackeys for repeatedly committing military aggression against Cambodia.

4. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the treacherous move of American imperialism to overturn the legal decision approved by the first committee of the 21st United Nations General Assembly to simultaneously invite both the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean delegation to the discussion of the Korean question.

5. The 20th anniversary of the Korean Central News Agency was celebrated.

6. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing American imperialism for expanding their bombing

of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Hanoi and its suburbs. P'yongyang City held a mass rally protesting and denouncing the American imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Students of P'yongyang City held a meeting to welcome the Cuban Communist Youth League delegation. The Korean Volleyball Association sent a letter to the Japanese Volleyball Association regarding its inappropriate measures under the manipulation of certain political force in organizing the fifth World Women's Volleyball Championship Games.

10. A protocol on commodity trade between Korea and the Soviet Union for 1967 was signed in Moscow. The Socialist Toiling Youth League organizations and youth in Anak-kun resolved to pioneer in using scientific and technological farming, and to develop for the next three years with combative attitude rabbit-raising, oil- and fat yielding forests, and tree planting, and made an appeal to the Socialist Toiling Youth League organizations and youth throughout the country. Our mass organizations established 16-27 December as the "Week to Support and Aid the Anti-American National Salvation Struggle of the South Vietnamese People" on the sixth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation.

13. The agreement on commodity trade and payment between Korea and Hungary for 1967 was signed in P'yongyang.

16. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission regarding the frenzied reinforcement of military strength by the American imperialist side. An agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Congo (Brazzaville) was signed in Brazzaville.

17. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the illegal resolutions on the so-called "Korean question" legalizing the military occupation of South Korea by American imperialism and the activities of the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," fabricated by American imperialism, and declaring such resolutions null and void. P'yongyang City held a mass rally protesting and denouncing the barbaric American imperialist bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland exposed and denounced the attempt of Japanese imperialism to commit aggression again in South Korea.

18. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Central Committee of CPSU on his 60th birthday. The Korean Workers' Party delegation returned from visits to Hungarian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, and German Democratic Republic.

19. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. An agreement on commodity trade between Korea and Czechoslovakia for 1967 was signed in Prague. An agreement on cooperation in public health between Korea and Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

20. Comrade Kim Il-song interviewed the Italian Communist Party delegation. Ch'ongjin City held a mass rally demanding the unrevised extension of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

21. Our friendship mission visited Cuba (and returned on 17 January 1967).

22. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of United Arab Republic on the tenth anniversary of the "day of victory" in defeating the military aggression of the Anglo-French imperialists and Israel expansionists and defending the independence and freedom of their fatherland. The Korean Welding Association was formed.

27. The protocol for mutual delivery of commodity between our country and United Arab Republic for 1967 was signed in Cairo.

28. The 20th anniversary of the organization of the National Dance Theater was celebrated.

30. Our Academy of Sciences delegation returned from its visits to Cuba and Czechoslovakia. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the National Symphony Orchestra was celebrated. P'yongyang City celebrated the eighth anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

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